The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.......NO. 7132. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE POSTAL CAR CONTROVERSY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A speedy and amicable solution is not promised to the existing controversy between the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad Company, of which Mr. Hinckley is President, and the Post Office Department, in the matter of the transportation of the postal cars. It had been thought that Mr. Hinckley would not precipitate upon a new Postmaster General, in the initial days of his administration, so important and complicated a question as that raised by the railroad. Yet, within a few days, Mr. Hinckley has again notified the department that the 1st of August is rapidly approaching, and that, on that day, in the absence of action on the part of the Post Office Department which shall be acceptable to Mr. Hinckley and the interests which he represents, the postal cars will be withdrawn from the solitary connecting railroad link between the South and North, and the South and much of the North-west. Mr. Hinckley asks of the Government an impossibility, for the Postmaster cannot violate law. The law is very explicit, and is, that so much per pound shall be paid per mile run. An increase of compensation cannot be secured by any administration of the Post Office Department; an increase can only be obtained by a change of existing law. But Mr. Hinckley claims that he can draw baggage cars at less expense than postal cars, and that, after Aug. 1, if the Postmaster General will not violate the law, and pay more than the law authorizes him to do, the mails shall be thrown into the baggage cars. The public can understand what that means when they know that mails piled in baggage cars cannot be distributed while in transit, and that the delays incident to the old system of distributing post offices must then again recur. Unless Mr. Hinckley shall reconsider his determination, he will throw off the postal cars on Aug. 1. He might almost as well throw off the mails. He, by such action, will force upon the General Government an issue which it does not welcome, but for which it is prepared. The Post Office Department have already practically defined their probable action in the event that the mails are thrown off. Pending the controversy that arose more than a year ago, the department were ready to maintain that the Government of the United States, under the Constitution, may compel the transportation of its mails over railroads owned by private corporations without their consent and against their will. The Department have not receded from that position. The alarm of the railroads at the popular hostility to corporations, which was then rapidly developing, caused them to recede from their demands, and did not force the department to the exercise of the power of eminent domain. Mr. Hinckley does not now seek to force exactly that issue, for it is not claimed that, under the right of eminent domain, the department can demand the improved facilities of the modern postal car service. But he does, apparently, seek to force the Government officers to violate the laws they have sworn to maintain. The department are of the opinion that Mr. Hinckley can very well afford to wait until December, and that the dramatic effect of the withdrawal of the postal cars would not be less great if this threatened action is taken when the national law-makers are here.

POSSIBLE CHANGES IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Upon the return of Postmaster General Jewell, Postmaster General Marshall, *ad interim*, is expected to resign. Such was the understanding at the time of the appointment of the latter. This resignation of Mr. Marshall's will, of course, entirely sever his connection with the Post Office Department, unless Gov. Jewell shall choose to ask his reappointment. It is the custom to have the first assistant position filled by a personal friend and associate of the Postmaster General, and it is not unlikely that Gov. Jewell may select for this position a new man. First Assistant Postmaster General Marr is also expected to resign his present place upon the arrival of Gov. Jewell. This resignation would also sever his relations with the Post Office Department, but it is expected that Gov. Jewell will request the appointment of Mr. Marr as Chief Clerk, the position which he has held under Mr. Creswell's administration. Mr. Marr has been connected with the Post Office Department, in positions of responsibility, for nearly forty years. It is not expected that any change will be made in the position of Second Assistant Postmaster General, as a more efficient officer than Col. John L. Roult could scarcely be found.

THE POSTAL SERVICE AND THE CHICAGO FIRE.

The Postmaster at Chicago has sent to the Post Office Department a long detailed account of the Chicago fire of last week, and of the relation of the mails to that fire. The Post Office was entirely burned, but not a letter or a newspaper was destroyed. Anticipating that the force of the wind might bring the fire to the Post Office building, Gen. McArthur, the Postmaster, some hours before the destruction of the building, had the entire force engaged in transferring the mails to a branch station some two miles distant from the central office. Many of the employes gave themselves to this work, although their own homes were at that time being burned. The only loss was the destruction of a small quantity of postage-stamps, whose value to the Government is only the cost of the stamps. Gen. McArthur commends to the notice of the department several of the clerks who were notable for very efficient service. One remarkable fact instanced in the report is that, notwithstanding the destruction of the office and the removal of the mails, not a single letter passing through Chicago from the East or South was delayed for an hour. This was due to the efficiency of the postal-car system. The Superintendent of that service had caused all vacant postal cars within a distance of 200 miles to be immediately sent to Chicago. These postal cars served the purpose of the central office, so that the great through mails were distributed without interruption.

SENATOR LOGAN'S FINANCE SPEECHES.

A curious mistake which happened at the Post Office Department to-day will furnish the sensational press with a fresh topic. The Post Office Department have been sending to some of the principal railroad officials and to Congressmen, copies of the recent report of Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, upon the relation of the General Government to the railroads in respect to the transportation of the mails. This report, as it embodies the position assumed upon this question by the Post Office Department, is regarded as the statement of the Post Office Department itself upon a question which soon is to be of very great public importance. It happened that the clerk who was assigned to address these reports was quite industrious, and wished to do his whole duty. So, after having addressed the bundle of the reports of the Senate subcommittee, made by Mr. Mitchell, he also took from a private desk near by, a small package of pamphlets, inclosed in wrappers similar to the Transportation report. It chanced that this last package of documents contained the finance speech of Senator Logan, which had been placed upon the private desk of an Illinois employe of the department. Before the mistake was discovered a considerable number of these speeches were sent. It will now be in order to start the story that Senator Logan is having his finance speeches sent over the country under the official stamps of the Post Office Department.

ACTS OF THE DISTRICT COMMISSION.

One of the many charges against the old District Government was that all the old material along the line of improvement seemed to disappear, and no one knew where it went. The new Commissioners are determined that no such charges shall be made against them, and to that end have issued this order:

"That all old material upon the line of proposed improvements shall be measured and its value assessed by the engineer before any work is commenced. The value of this material shall be credited to the improvement, and the cost of its removal charged to same. The contractor for the work will be held responsible for the old material. He will be charged with its assessed value, and credited with what is used on the work or delivered at such points as may be designated by the engineer, receiving a fair price for the removal thereof."

A MODERATE CLAIMANT.

An incident happened at the Interior Department Saturday, which shows that there are some claimants who have much consideration for the necessities of the National Treasury. A man of middle age came into the office of the Secretary and wished to see the papers in a certain case. He said he had done the Government some service in connection with the expedition for the survey of the Northern boundary in 1850, and had not yet received his pay. He was a member of that expedition. He had called once since that time, but had not yet been placed on the track of his claim. Although this claimant has lived in the District of Columbia since 1850, he has had time to call to see about his claim but twice in twenty-four year.

SECRETARY BRISTOW.

Secretary Bristow reached the city this morning. He states that he has no knowledge of any contemplated Cabinet changes, and that the language attributed to him in which he expressed a willingness to give up his present position for that of Attorney General was misunderstood. What he did say was that as a lawyer he would of course prefer the position at the head of the Department of Justice to any other, but as the matter now stands he does not wish to make any change.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE UNADJUSTED VIRGINIUS QUESTIONS.

No official intelligence has been received from Madrid since the instructions to Minister Cushing concerning the unadjusted questions growing out of the Virginius affair, which gives no promise of early settlement. The unsettled condition of Spanish affairs affords a standing pretext for non-action by the Madrid Government on this and kindred subjects. Spain is at present without a diplomatic representative at Washington, Admiral Polo having returned to Spain several weeks ago, and Mr. Potestad, the Chargé D'Affaires, being absent from the city. It has been privately circulated within the last week that Secretary Fish is engaged on matters of importance concerning our affairs with Spain; but there is good reason to say that business generally, which has largely accumulated, requires his close attention at present, and the probability is that, within a short time, he will again absent himself for a few weeks' rest at his home in New-York. There are no questions whatever between the United States and foreign countries that may not be adjusted in the course of time by peaceful negotiation.

THE MINTS—THE TRADE DOLLAR.

The thorough examination into the condition of all the mints having been concluded, occupying about three weeks, operations have been fully resumed at all of them. The examinations, under agents appointed by Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mints, show the affairs of those institutions to be well conducted in all their departments. The San Francisco and Carson Mints are running to their full capacity, coining the trade dollar. The Mint Bureau will not be able to meet all the demands until next Fall. The capacity of the new mint at San Francisco will be 15,000,000 of the trade dollar annually, without interfering with the other coinage. About 4,000,000 of the trade dollars have already been coined. Under the act of Congress authorizing coinage for foreign Governments, two of them—South American—have already sent communications making inquiries, and expressing their desire that our Government shall coin for them. The matter is now under consideration by the Director of the Mints. An official letter from Calcutta shows that during February, April, and May last, 233,000 American trade dollars were received at the Calcutta Mint. The assay showed them to be up to the legal standard. These dollars are received into the coinage of India.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The prospects of the Centennial Exhibition are more encouraging than heretofore. Several communications have been received from foreign Governments in response to the recent Government invitation to participate in the exhibition. Ex-Gov. Bigler is organizing plans throughout the country on such principles as will materially add to the revenues of the commission.

ASSIGNMENT OF MILITARY GRADUATES.

The assignment of cadet graduates was recently published. The general regulations allow three months' leave of absence to the graduates of the Military Academy on entering service. In accordance with this regulation, all the graduates will report in person at their proper stations on the 30th of September next. The graduates are required immediately to report by letter to the commanding officers of their respective regiments, who will assign to companies those who have not been so assigned by this order. If the station of the regimental commander be not known, their reports will be forwarded under cover to the Adjutant General for transmittal. In advance of the performance of the journeys under the orders, each graduate will be paid two months' pay.

THE GRANITE FOR THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

Much has been said, in Congress and out, about the contract between the United States and Ordway & Co., the honesty of which was questioned. But a close official scrutiny shows the allegation to be unfounded, and the only question now pending is to what extent the contract can be extended for the supply of granite for the new State Department building, a law of Congress forbidding contracts in excess of the appropriation.

THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Mr. Olmstead, who has been engaged, under authorization of Congress, to lay out the Capitol grounds, has commenced that business, his reputation being a guarantee that the work will be satisfactorily executed.

MR. JAY AND THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.

John Jay, Minister to Austria, who recently returned to Vienna, is not expected to much longer occupy that position, his family (as he said when in Washington several weeks ago) desiring him to resign.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet at the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING OF TWO SISTERS.

PORTLAND, Me., July 26.—Two sisters, named Agnes and Hannah Welch, aged nineteen and fourteen years respectively, were drowned in Presumscot River, at Cumberland Mills, on Saturday afternoon while bathing. The younger ventured beyond her depth, and the elder went to her assistance and both sank.

MINNESOTA.

THE EXTENT OF THE GRASSHOPPER RAVAGES.

THE DESTRUCTION IN THE STATE MUCH EXAGGERATED—HOW THE SALARY-GRABBERS ARE LIKELY TO BEAT THE PARTY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MINNEAPOLIS, Monday, July 20, 1874.

I desire to correct, through your columns, a misapprehension which seems to be widespread at the East, regarding the grasshopper devastation in this State. From accounts published in many of the Eastern papers, the impression seems to prevail that a large portion of this State has been completely ravaged by the locusts, and that as a consequence our whole people are threatened with starvation or great suffering. This is entirely erroneous, and unless such statements are corrected, they must result in great injury to the State.

The facts regarding the grasshopper ravages are simply these: Last Summer six of the south-western counties were invaded by the pests, who destroyed the standing crops. In the Fall they deposited their eggs in the ground and were themselves killed by the frost. This Spring the eggs were hatched, and countless millions of young grasshoppers commenced feeding upon the sprouting grain. Being unable to fly, they crept along from field to field, consuming every green thing in their path. The destruction was most complete. A field of wheat which in the morning would be green and promising, by night would be as bare as the pavement of Broadway, not a spear of grain being left to indicate that seed had been wasted there. The grass of the prairies and the young leaves of the forest were also destroyed by the invading army.

Of course the farming portion of these six counties lost almost everything. Occasionally one sees a strip of country which has entirely escaped the ravages of the pests, and will yield good crops. But as a rule the farmers of these counties have lost all. As similar misfortunes overtook them last year, they are indeed impoverished. Many of them were supported through the Winter and provided with seed this Spring by the charitable, and it had been expected that their garden vegetables would furnish them subsistence till their crops matured, but the grasshoppers took everything. As a consequence there has been much suffering among these people. While the men have sought employment in more fortunate sections, the women and children have been left at home to provide for themselves as best they could. Some of them have lived for days together on no other food than berries and greens Before this state of facts became known to our people there doubtless was considerable absolute suffering, but when the facts were published relief was at once sent to the sufferers, and will continue to be sent until all are provided for.

The misapprehension which prevails generally regarding the extent of the suffering is to be attributed to the over-zealous action of Gov. Davis. He seemed to have been very suddenly stirred to action in behalf of the sufferers, and instead of attempting to organize relief measures in our own State, he telegraphed to the Secretary of War asking him to send us rations, and in payment therefor keep the $8,000 worth of arms due the State. This dispatch was made public, and formed the basis of all the misrepresentation that has since gone abroad. The Governor also called upon all the County Commissioners outside the devastated district to donate from the public treasuries for the relief of the sufferers. Now, it happened two years ago that we had a State Treasurer who misappropriated some of the State funds, and the Legislature in consequence passed very stringent laws regarding such offenses, making it a felony for officers to use any money except as appropriated by proper authority. Our County Commissioners refused to comply with the Governor's request, and his course in so urgently pressing them to do what he knew to be an illegal act, has given rise to much uncomplimentary comment. His zeal in behalf of the sufferers has run away with his discretion. Instead of allowing our own State—which is wealthy and prosperous—to take care of the needy within our borders, he calls upon outside aid, and places us in the position of paupers. It is needless to say that this course is not looked upon with approbation.

The State of Minnesota was never more prosperous than she is to-day, notwithstanding the grasshoppers. We are noted for wheat-growing, which is our staple product. The six counties devastated were none of them of first importance as wheat raising counties. The cultivated area of those counties is less than one-twelfth of the cultivated area of the State. Their entire population is about 24,000, including the cities and towns; probably 3,000 out of the entire number are sufferers by the grasshoppers. All the males of this number can find abundant employment at good wages in the harvest fields of their neighbors, leaving the women and children to be partially supported by contributions. This will not be a heavy tax upon a State that last year sold thirty millions of bushels of wheat at an average price of $1 per bushel. The Governor himself thinks $100,000 will provide for them all, and this, if equally distributed, would not be felt. Had the Governor simply called the Legislature together and asked for such an appropriation, it would have been made without hesitation, and no hue and cry would have been raised against the State.

The grasshoppers are now leaving us, flying generally toward the south-east. The air is darkened with them in their flight, and the sun seems shining through a dense haze. At night they settle down on the prairies—occasionally on a wheat field—but at this, their season of rest, they seem to do little damage. There is no danger to be apprehended from them another year in this State, but woe unto that section where they alight to deposit their eggs, for there will be the crop next year. Outside of the district ravaged by them, our crops are in splendid condition. Reports from all over the State give most glowing accounts of the condition of everything, and those who are interested predict that the yield will be greater than it was last year. If we have thirty millions of bushels of wheat to sell, and other products in proportion, we shall have little occasion to call on outside charity to aid us in supporting two or three thousand unfortunate people whom the grasshoppers have ruined.

Before leaving the grasshopper subject I want to make a suggestion to which I wish you would give prominence. I purchased, a short time ago, a small quantity of carbolic acid powder for disinfecting purposes. At the same time grape-worms were at work on my vines in such numbers that I had abandoned the attempt to exterminate them. They had stripped the vines clean of leaves and were at work on the tender stems. It occurred to me to try them with a diet of carbolic acid powder. Accordingly I sprinkled my vines with it, and the result was astonishing. The worms sickened at once, and after two or three applications of the powder, entirely disappeared. New leaves have appeared on the vines, and they now look clean and healthy. The fruit may be ruined from the exposure consequent upon the leaves being eaten away, but had I used the powder on the first appearance of the worms I am satisfied I should have saved everything. I also believe it will kill potato-bugs, but have had no opportunity to test it. I think this powder might be spread on fields where grasshoppers are at work with good effect. If sprinkled on the young I know it will kill them. I believe it will kill all insects infesting our gardens and fields, and I hope to see it tested.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

The outlook for Republican successes this Fall is rather poor, all because of the manner in which the Republicans are stultifying themselves on the salary-grab question. Our State Convention last year adopted a resolution denouncing, in the severest terms, the grab and the grabbers. Yet two of them come home and demand a re-election. Dunnell, in the First District, who, when the grab passed, is reported to have telegraphed to his man to "commence hauling sand" for his new house, succeeded in packing the convention and securing the nomination. A respectable minority of twenty-three delegates withdrew from the convention, and it is possible a bolt will be organized. In any event it opens the way for a Democratic member, and it is generally conceded that a good Democrat will walk over the course. In the Second District Major Straight, a man who can scarcely write his own name, asks a re-election. He is very unpopular, but likely to get the nomination. If so, you can count upon a Democrat being returned. In this, the Third District, Gen. Averill asks a renomination. He advocated and voted for the salary grab, back-pay and all, and took it. When the State Convention denounced it, he wrote a letter defending his action, and defying his constituents. Returning to Washington he voted against the repeal of the obnoxious law, and did all in his power to defeat it. Col. W. S. King, formerly Postmaster of the House of Representatives, is contesting the district with Averill, with the chances in his favor. If he gets the nomination he will be elected. If Averill gets it a Democrat will be the successful man. Henry L. Otis, Democrat, a good, substantial, trustworthy man, is talked of, and if nominated can beat Averill, but not King. We are likely to have a Democratic Legislature, also, and consequently a Democratic United States Senator in place of Ramsey. The Grangers are strong in this State, and feel inclined to work with the Democrats, because of the Republican action in reference to the back-pay record. With Dunnell already nominated, and some of the influential papers advocating Averill, the Grangers regard Republican promises on this issue broken and they themselves absolved from their affiliations. If they carry out their threats and fall into the Democratic ranks, I fear we are defeated in all directions. The repudiation of Averill and the nomination of Col. King in this district will do much to prevent the disaster threatened, but the nomination of Gen. Averill, the most persistent and unscrupulous of all the "salary grabbers," will demoralize the party throughout the State. We already concede the First District to the Democrats, and probably the second. The third, which includes Minneapolis and St. Paul, may save us. But the issue for the State will be made right here.

OUR PROSPECTS.

Minnesota has not felt the financial panic to the extent that most of the other Western States have because of our large surplus of staple products. Money is not a drug in the market, but we have enough for the prosecution of all legitimate business enterprises. Manufacturing is brisk, and we are largely engaged in it. I am surprised at the ignorance of Eastern people regarding our resources. They come up here on business or for health, and seem astounded to find Minneapolis a city of thirty-two thousand inhabitants, beautifully laid out, and extensively engaged in manufacturing. To find a dozen large saw-mills, as many flouring mills, woolen, cotton, and paper mills, with wood-working and iron manufactories in great numbers, astonishes them. To find that one of our flouring mills, with forty run of stone, is the largest in this country, and that there is but one larger in the world, fills them with admiration. And then when they look at the Falls of St. Anthony, and see that less than one-tenth of our water-power is utilized, they appreciate the fact that Minneapolis is in reality what it has been so frequently called, the "Second Lowell of America." I have been here for several years, and I never saw such uniform prosperity, such rapid growth, and such stirring enterprise. In two years we have gained 7,000 in population. As our agricultural products keep the State prosperous, so our manufactures keep Minneapolis in a like condition. As the country to the west of us is being opened up the demand for our productions increases. We are shipping lumber daily, by direct railroad lines, to Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and many through cars to the line of the Central Pacific Railroad. Our lumber supply is above us, in the great pineries of the Mississippi and its tributaries, not to be exhausted for generations. The Father of Waters brings the logs to our very doors, and our extensive machinery turns them out in lumber, lath, and shingles. Minneapolis is not half known, nor her resources appreciated, in the East.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE JERSEY SHOOTING AFFRAY—WAS IT MURDER OR SUICIDE?

The mysterious shooting of Mrs. Bauer, wife of J. G. Bauer, keeper of a lager-beer restaurant on West Newark avenue, Jersey City Heights, which occurred late Saturday night, is still enveloped in mystery, and was the subject of much comment in the vicinity of the occurrence yesterday. Capt. Glenny and members of his force in the Third Precinct have been investigating the affair, but as yet have been unable to arrive at any definite conclusion. Their theory, so far, is that the pistol which caused the wounds was either in the hands of Bauer or his wife, or that both had hold of it in a struggle at the time when it was discharged. The bullet, which passed through Mrs. Bauer's right hand, took effect in her right side and lodged in the back. It was extracted by Drs. Bird and Noble, and exactly fitted the single-barreled pistol of peculiar pattern, which was found in the street. Bauer, together with his wife and son, deny ever having seen the weapon before.

There is evidently a determination on the part of the family to conceal the real facts in the case. Mr. John Sauer, a well known and intimate friend of all the parties, yesterday held an interview with Bauer and his wife. Bauer denied any knowledge of the pistol found, as to how the shooting occurred, or that he had any intention of shooting himself or wife. He says he knew nothing about it until the shot was fired.

Mrs. Bauer stated that her husband came home from New-York late Saturday night, under the influence of liquor, and that they had a quarrel in their apartments on the second floor. In the midst of the row, her husband put a pistol into the pistol pocket of his pantaloons and then went down to the stoop fronting on Fraser street. Fearing that something would occur, she went down and attempted to remove the weapon from his pocket, and in so doing, it was accidently discharged.

This latter statement is not generally credited, as it seems impossible that the muzzle of the pistol could have been pointed in the proper direction to have caused these wounds. The supposition is that Bauer drew and cocked the pistol when she caught hold of it near the muzzle, and at that instant it was discharged, either by accident or design. It is alleged that quarrels between them are not unfrequent. No arrest has yet been made. Yesterday evening the wounded woman was comfortable, and there is a possibility of her recovery.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday morning Joseph McCarron and a friend, name unknown, of New-York City, were bathing at the Squan beach, N. J. When about fifty yards from the shore, McCarron cried for help, as did also his friend, who was rescued by Chas. Height, of Squan village. A boat was sent to McCarron's assistance, but before it reached him, life was extinct. His body floated on the surface for 200 yards. Three physicians did all in their power to resuscitate him, but to no avail. The sad occurrence was witnessed from the beach by the unfortunate man's wife and sister.

THE LOSS BY THE FLOOD AT EUREKA, NEV.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 25.—Private dispatches to-night from Eureka state that fourteen dead bodies have been recovered. In addition to the names given this morning the following were sent in to-night as victims of the flood: James Galvin, J. W. Talbot, J. Darney, John Rauft, W. J. McGeary, and Wm. Smith. The loss by the flood foots up at over $100,000.

BISHOP KAVANAUGH ON METHODIST CHURCH UNION.

Rev. Bishop Kavanaugh, of Kentucky, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, preached last evening at the Free Tabernacle Church, (Rev. Dr. King's,) Thirty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue. Nearly every seat in the church was filled, and much interest in the sermon was manifested.

Bishop Kavanaugh has been attending the camp-meeting at Round Lake, and came North for the purpose of advancing the movement now in progress to unite the Methodist Church North and South.

VERMONT.

POLITICS IN THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION—JUDGE POLAND, MR. WILLARD, AND MR. HENDEE—THEIR RE-ELECTION CERTAIN—WHAT IS GOING ON IN THEIR DISTRICTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Saturday, July 25, 1874.

The Green Mountain State is in the glory of her midsummer. It is not the soiled, dusty, sweltering midsummer from which all fly who can, and all desire to fly who cannot; nor the burning, glowing midsummer of crowded cities, where walls and pavements catch the sun's hot rays and reflect them back upon listless, tired mortals who are not able to escape. It is the midsummer which travelers seek, where cool breezes temper the heat of the day, make evenings delightful, and nights fit for sleep and rest; the midsummer of green foliage, freshened by frequent showers, of air fragrant with new-mown hay, vocal with notes of birds, and voices of mountain brooks. It is midsummer among the mountains. Everybody is saying, "What fine weather we are having *this* week," as though last week had been very different, and next week may damage the good character which this has given to the season. But certain it is that many thousands of "excursionists" are drawn away from the more fashionable resorts and the sea-side to quiet retreats among the Green Hills. The summer travel in Vermont increases each year, and, judging from the crowded trains from the southward, the tide is at the flood.

The good people of the State, outside the few towns which possess some manufacturing enterprises, are busy with their farm work—"haying," making butter and cheese. The State is not overcrowded with laborers, and few are idle or without employment except from choice. There are drones enough, but still far less than in most other communities. Few individuals have great wealth, and fewer still ever know the sufferings of abject poverty. The inhabitants of no State or country in the world are freer, happier, or more virtuous. In no State are property and intelligence more generally and evenly diffused.

And yet in Vermont are found some of that distrusted species of the *genus homo*, the politicians. The school geographies contain information, more or less accurate, of the boundaries, population, industries, and physical conditions of the State, but not much of its politics and politicians, of which some readers may be interested to hear.

In the first place, the State is Republican, and will continue to be so long as any party called "Democratic" shall continue to exist. This is partly due to the early association of the terms Democratic with "pro-slavery," and later still with "Copperhead;" and men above forty years old when the war closed will never get over their prejudice against the name. Many of the voters who came of age after the beginning of the war are in politics skeptics and scoffers, and have fallen into the fashion of the time which regards public officers as thieves, and legislators and Judges as corruptionists and bribe-takers. But they make an exception in the case of their own public men, and consider their own delegation in Congress, especially, with some complacency and pride. Within the party they are somewhat restless, and manifest a disposition to change the managers of the machine, but, so far as this State is concerned at least, have no fault to find with the product of that machine.

The people of Vermont desire that the country should be well governed, and they will not believe that anything would be gained in this respect by electing Democrats. A few political hacks remain, who are scared by any tune not regularly played on the organs of the past, and for them the "music of the future" hath no charms.

The result of the prevailing sentiment is that the delegation in Congress will remain unchanged for another two years. Representative Hendee, of the Third District, I met in Burlington two days ago. His nomination and re-election are mere matters of form, as is always the case here at the second election of a Congressman. He will have to make no canvass, go to no conventions, and make no speeches; he has only to attend to this personal and private affairs, and his district votes for him of its own accord.

In the Second District (Mr. Willard's) and the Third (Judge Poland's) there is some contest made against the present members, but there seems little reason to doubt that both will be returned. Mr. Willard's contest will attract considerable attention, no doubt, from the whole country—in part because of his national reputation, and in part because of the conspicuousness of his freedom from party restraints, and the independence which he has shown in his treatment of party measures. Mr. Willard's ability and character are nowhere better known and more highly esteemed than in his own State and district. No one claims that an abler man is opposed to him; no one has presumed to find any fault with his position toward the Republican Party or the Administration. The opposition is almost wholly one of locality and precedent. He has been three terms in the House. For a quarter of a century the representatives from his district have been chosen three times each, and no more. Now Col. Joyce, of Rutland, comes forward and claims that the precedents require Willard to retire. He demands that Mr. Willard shall "rotate." There are a good many Congressmen growing in the district, but none of them are quite so ripe as Joyce, and he must be brought to market this year, if ever. The claims of Rutland County to furnish a representative of the district are urged, but do not seem to have much weight. Nearly all the officers of importance are from the central portion of the State. It is set forth that they ought to be distributed to other sections. Poland, Willard, and Hendee are from contiguous counties. These are all the reasons that have been given for opposition to Mr. Willard. The real meat of the contest lies in the long-cherished ambition of Col. Joyce to serve his country as an M. C.

The contest is weak and almost lifeless, and Joyce himself, while expressing confidence, complains that there is no earnestness or enthusiasm apparent in his behalf. He is clearly right in his opinion. To begin with, the party managers do not think that his zeal and activity for the success of the party has been such that he can claim any reward for past services. If the people of Rutland County were to express a free choice in naming a representative, they would put forward Col. Vesey, by three or four to one. But Col. Vesey is not a candidate. As the case stands, Rutland County will probably give, in the convention, a pretty full vote for Joyce. I talked with several prominent party men in Rutland, and I only saw one who was at all confident of Mr. Willard's defeat. Bennington County seems to be nearly unanimous for Mr. Willard. His own county, Washington, will give him a solid vote. Addison County will probably give him a strong vote, but F. E. Woodbridge seems to have been manipulating affairs somewhat there, and has been chosen one of the delegates to the nominating convention.

He means, of course, to make mischief if he can, but he has tried before, and has not accomplished anything. He naturally wishes no one to be sent to Congress oftener than he was, and would prefer anybody to Willard. Next to going back himself, he would be best pleased to have some one chosen who would be under obligations to him and whom he could use. Woodbridge is one of that class of Ex-Congressmen who have no visible means of support, and who seeming to toil not, yet thrive and blossom in the lobbies of the Capitol. His friends claim that he received a fee of $20,000 from the Northern Pacific Railroad as attorney, and he doubtless got some money for acting as attorney for Sanborn last Winter; and a very pretty piece of acting it was.

The appearance of Woodbridge in the contest has stimulated the friends of Mr. Willard, and has probably done more good than harm. Mr. Willard has done none of that kind of work usually called canvassing. He made a short visit to the southern part of his district this week to talk over the situation with some of his political and personal friends, at their request; but he has entered into no combination, made no promises, asked no favors to secure his election which will place him under personal obligations of any kind to interfere with the freedom and independence of his action as a legislator. Opposition to him has shown little strength thus far, but delegates to the convention are not yet chosen in many towns outside Washington County, which is solidly for Willard. The convention is called for the 8th of August.

I have been in but two of the counties of Judge Poland's district. In them there were few indications of a wish for change. Judge Steele, who made the contest two years ago, is dead. Steele was young, brilliant, and magnetic, and from the very beginning of Judge Poland's term, was marked for the next vacancy. His mantle fell upon no one, and while there is a good deal of hostility to Poland, it lacks concentration, and has no leader. The objections made to his return are that he wears a blue coat with brass buttons, that he is not as wise as he looks, that he makes money by practicing his profession before the Supreme Court, and that he secured the passage of the "press gag law," as that act is called under which the Courts of Washington are expected to try and punish papers all over the country for slandering politicians. The last charge is new, the others are old. The flat denial of Judge Poland of any thought or intention to reach the newspapers with that bill, or any knowledge of such a purpose on the part of others, and the opinion I find universally entertained by lawyers with whom I have conversed, that no new power whatever is given to the courts by the act, seems to have weakened the force of this argument against him.

It is claimed in his favor that he has more ability than any man proposed against him, and that his experience and length of service have secured him position and influence which the State cannot afford at this time to lose. This is the argument which will carry both Judge Poland and Mr. Willard back to the House. It is an argument that addresses itself both to the good sense and pride of this people, and they accept it.

All political discussion is very quiet and unobtrusive, strongly in contrast to the Presidential canvass two years ago. The merits and claims of Grant and Greeley were at that time loudly proclaimed at all times and seasons; political meetings were everywhere organizing, and politics was the all-absorbing theme. Now national and party issues are not mentioned. The currency question is not discussed, except everybody complains that business is dull and money scarce, and hopes for easier times in the Autumn. District of Columbia affairs have made no impression in politics here; but the action of Congress is now and then alluded to as another instance of the disposition and power of the Republican Party to correct and discipline its own servants. The issues are wholly personal and local. In several of the counties the temperance question is brought up quite prominently, and will result in securing a full vote on the general State ticket. There are a good many grangers in the State, and Col. Meade, who desires to succeed Judge Poland, has attempted to unite them in his interest; but, for the most part, they decline to be drawn into politics, having joined the granges in the hope of saving something in the prices of groceries and farming implements.

The candidate of the Republicans for Governor, Judge Peck, is spoken of as an excellent and able man, of such strict notions about political ethics that he thought it improper to do anything whatever toward securing a nomination. He was doubtless well pleased to receive it as a spontaneous offering. The vote is likely to be light, and the majority, in consequence, greatly reduced from two years ago; but it will hardly be less than 18,000, and it may reach 22,000 to 24,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Newburg, N. Y., yesterday, destroyed the pattern shop and machine shop, and damaged the molding shop of the Wright Engine Works, formerly the Washington Engine Works, in that city. The buildings, fixtures, and heavier tools were owned by Homer Ramsdell, whose loss on buildings is $20,000, and on fixtures, patterns, and tools is $35,000. The losses are fully covered by insurance in thirty-two companies. The names of the companies are not obtainable now. The loss of William Wright & Co., proprietors of the Wright Engine Works, on tools, patterns, &c., is $20,000, covered by insurance as follows: Garden, of London, $5,000; London, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $2,500; Atlantic and Pacific, $2,500; Equitable, $2,500; People's, of Trenton, $2,500; Franklin, of West Virginia, $2,500; Franklin, of Indianapolis, $2,500; St. Joseph, of Missouri, $5,000; American Central, $2,500; Imperial, of London, $3,000. The origin of the fire is not known. Eleven pattern-makers lost their tool chests, valued on an average at $200 each; partially insured. Some pieces of a Marine engine, being built for a government gun-boat, were damaged.

The Indianapolis, Ind., City High School was partially destroyed by fire last night. Loss from $15,000 to $20,000; insured.

THE FIFTH MARYLAND AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 26.—Thousands of persons lined the beach to-day, and the ocean front presented an animated spectacle. The Fifth Maryland Regiment dress parade took place at 7, and attracted several thousand spectators. The Marine Band played a selection of sacred music during the parade, and to-night a grand sacred concert was given at the Ocean Hotel. The tents for the use of the Seventh New-Jersey Regiment are all erected, and will be occupied by a detachment of that organization to-morrow, and for the next two days the New-Jersey and Maryland Regiments will be in camp within a quarter of a mile of each other. A feature of interest this evening was a fine display of fire-works from one of the steamers of the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company. When opposite the Ocean Hotel there was quite a brilliant display of rockets, Roman candles, and other fireworks.

SUICIDES AND DROWNING.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., July 26.—A man named Snyder, aged seventy-six years, committed suicide by hanging, at Stamford, Delaware County, yesterday. No cause is assigned for the act.

Mrs. Einhaus, of Williamsburg, Long Island, while visiting friends at Andes, Delaware County, jumped in a mill-flume, and was drowned. She was temporarily insane.

Charles W. Bowles, aged about twenty-two years, employed on the schooner E. Waterman, of New-Bedford, Mass., was drowned here yesterday.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 26.—The President enjoyed a quiet time to-day when compared with the bustle attending his reception yesterday. He attended the Episcopal Church this morning, and this evening the party, including the ladies, enjoyed a quiet moonlight drive along the beach. Gen. Babcock, the President's Private Secretary, being compelled to return to Washington, left on an extra train this afternoon, with a large number of Philadelphia excursionists. The President will leave to-morrow on his return to Long Branch by a special train.

DONALDSON'S BALLOON.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 26.—Prof. Donaldson and his balloon, with the newspaper representatives, came down about eight miles north of this place, in the town of Greenfield, at 6 P. M. last evening. They had some narrow escapes from catching in the pines, in passing over the Catskills. The party came to Saratoga to-day, and left for New-York at 4 P. M.

FATAL RESULT OF A NIGHT'S DEBAUCH.

WOBURN, Mass., July 26.—About 2 o'clock this morning a party who had been drinking at William Banaird's place, in Cummingsville, went away and then returned for more liquor. Being refused admittance, they broke into the house. Banaird fired his gun at the intruders, killing John McCourts almost instantly. Banaird then fled and has not yet been arrested.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

A SPANISH VILLAGE DESTROYED BY A LAND-SLIDE—TWO HUNDRED BODIES FOUND.

MADRID, July 26.—A terrible land-slide occurred at Alarra, in the Province of Navarre. The overhanging rocks fell upon and utterly destroyed the village. The disaster was so sudden that few of the inhabitants escaped. Two hundred corpses have already been recovered.

SPAIN.

FRENCH NEUTRALITY ON THE FRONTIER—A SIGNIFICANT THREAT.

LONDON, July 26.—The *Imparcial*, in a strongly-worded article, denounces the avowed complicity of France with the Carlists, and declares if diplomatic representations prove ineffectual, Spain must adopt a cool attitude toward France, and seek more congenial alliances.

French journals assert that the Spanish frontier is well guarded by the French authorities, and that the contraband of war which reaches the Carlists is imported by sea from England.

EXPLOSION OF A CARLIST MAGAZINE—THIRTY KILLED.

MADRID, July 26.—A Carlist magazine exploded last week at Quiza. Thirty men were killed and a large number were wounded.

FRANCE.

THE QUESTION OF DISSOLVING THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, July 26.—In the Assembly, to-morrow, on the presentation of the report of the Committee on Parliamentary Initiative on the motions for dissolution, offered by MM. Leon De Malleville and Duval, the Left will move that the Assembly do not separate until the question of dissolution is decided.

The Conservative journals to-day earnestly appeal to the absent Deputies of their party to return.

Fears that dissolution will be carried are prevalent, and tend to flatten funds.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OPPOSITION TO THE PRINCE LEOPOLD GRANT—JOHN MITCHEL.

LONDON, July 26.—An extensive open-air demonstration against the money grant to Prince Leopold was made by the Republicans in Clerkenwell to-day.

The Nationalists of Limerick propose to give a dinner in honor of John Mitchel, who recently arrived from America. It is reported that a Home Rule member of Parliament will retire in order to give Mr. Mitchel an opportunity of being returned to the vacant seat. Detectives are watching Mr. Mitchel's movements.

CUBA.

RECENT ENCOUNTERS WITH INSURGENTS—REMOVAL OF A PRISON TO THE ISLE OF PINES.

HAVANA, July 26.—A fight recently took place between the troops and a band of insurgents numbering from 80 to 100. The latter stood fire well, but were finally compelled to disperse with a loss of six killed and many wounded. The Spaniards had one officer slightly and four soldiers seriously wounded.

A few days after the insurgents' attack on Baire the, Spaniards surprised the band of Silverio Prado. Several of the rebels were killed and twelve were captured. Among the prisoners is a son of the chief Prado.

Minor skirmishes are reported in the Santiago district, in which ten armed men have been raiding on and robbing the dwellings and plantations.

The Captain General has decreed the removal of the House of Correction to the Isle of Pines. Thither all political and civil prisoners from the Eastern Department will be sent to serve out the terms of their sentences.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The following are Post Office changes during the week ending July 25, 1874:

New-England.—Office Established—Moro, Aroostook County, Me. Postmasters Appointed—Geo. W. Coombs, Lisbon Falls, Androscoggin County, Me.; M. M. Morrison, Londonderry, Rockingham County, N. H.; Henry E. Wheeler, West Hopkinton, Merrimack County, N. H.; Hazen K. Wilson, West Newbury, Orange County, Vt.; Simeon G. Derry, East Cumberland, Providence County, R. I.; Henry F. Harrington, Versailles, New-London County, Conn.; Joel Butler, Ayers Village, Essex County, Mass.; Samuel D. Cole, East Brookfield, Worcester County, Mass.; Robert McArthur, Manchaug, Worcester County, Mass.; Mrs. Martha M. Bates, Moro, Aroostook County, Me.

New-York.—Postmaster Appointed—McKendree A. Dodge, Rockland, Sullivan County. Office Discontinued—Maple Hill, Oswego County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Fossilville, Bedford County, Silas H. Mickey, Postmaster; Morrisdale Mines, Clearfield County, A. J. Graham, Postmaster; Piper's Run, Bedford County, Jonathan Heffner, Postmaster.

Maryland.—Office Established—Prince Georges County, James T. Perkins, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—T. W. Sparklin, Lower Marlborough, Calvert County; Benjamin M. Dunbar, Ridge, St. Mary's County.

THE COTTON CATERPILLARS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 26.—Cotton caterpillars have made their appearance in force in Orangeburg County, in the interior of the State, as on the coast. The unfavorable weather and lateness of the crop make planters apprehensive that the worm will do serious harm.

MURDER IN SING SING PRISON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 26.—In Sing Sing Prison this morning, a convict named William West stabbed another convict named William Bently to the heart. Bently died in thirty minutes. They had had a quarrel last week, and last night West told Bently he would stab him this morning. West will be taken to White Plains Jail to-morrow morning.

ANOTHER CHURCH DIFFICULTY.

On Monday, July 6, the Trustees of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church on Summit avenue, Jersey City, held their monthly meeting and received a message from their Pastor, Rev. Robert Heack, requesting them to receive his resignation, to go into effect when he secured another position. The Trustees refused to accept the resignation, and the meeting adjourned. On the Sunday following the Pastor went to open the church for service, when he discovered that the doors had been securely nailed by the Trustees to prevent his preaching. The congregation soon arrived, and became highly indignant at the disgraceful action of the Trustees, and were with great difficulty restrained by their Pastor from forcing the doors. The Pastor announced that he could hold no service, and the congregation quietly dispersed. Sunday before last the church was still barred, and the Pastor or congregation were not allowed to enter. The action of the Trustees is denounced, and will cause serious trouble. Yesterday the same state of affairs existed, the Trustees assigning no cause for their untoward action. The Pastor's house, which is next door to the church, has been daily besieged by members of the congregation who intend, unless the Trustees open the church, to build another in the neighborhood. In the meantime, services will be held in some convenient hall. Rev. R. Heack has been Pastor of the church for two and a half years, and is very much beloved by his people.

OLD ST. PAUL'S.

THE CHURCH IN WHICH WASHINGTON WORSHIPED.

ITS HISTORY FROM 1764—ST. PAUL'S BEFORE AND AFTER THE REVOLUTION—WASHINGTON'S PEW—THE SERVICES ON HIS FIRST INAUGURATION—THE OLD CHURCH-YARD, &C.—SKETCH OF THE MINISTER IN CHARGE.

No building either of young or old New-York attracts more general attention than St. Paul's. In this respect it even exceeds Trinity. The latter is in a manner shut up from view by the huge commercial blocks to the north and west, besides being too far down Broadway to be encountered by the mass of City folk, whose wanderings are rarely below the City Hall and Printing-house square. To these the spire of old St. Paul's is a constantly recurring and not unpleasantly suggestive landmark. In truth, there are few structures better calculated from their nature and surroundings to compel more than a passing glance, even from the most listless and *blasé*. Its heavy, solid, green-embowered walls; its quaint architecture; its old composite tower and steeple; its ivy-clad doors and windows; its slumberingly eloquent churchyard, are all redolent of that honest, sleepy, old-fashioned contentment that pervaded the life of our ancestors. The illusion, instead of being broken by the massive piles of granite and iron on either hand, is in reality heightened. From any of the surrounding roofs it is not difficult to fancy the little oasis in the desert of brick and mortar beneath, transplanted by some magic agency from the drowsy quiet of the eighteenth to the roar and bustle of this tireless nineteenth century. And, in truth, no greater contrast can well be conceived than that of New-York in 1764, the year in which St. Paul's was founded, and the present day.

The first stone of the existing edifice, was laid on the 10th of April, 1764. Fulton street, which now bounds the south side of the church-yard, was then known as Division street. On the 3d of November of the previous year the necessary action for commencing work on the new building was taken by the church wardens and vestrymen, and during the Winter of 1763–64 the plans for the edifice had been prepared, the necessary funds raised, and material accumulated, so that by the opening of Spring the work might be at once proceeded with. To defray the necessary expenses, amounts of $5,000 and even $10,000 were borrowed on the bond of the corporation. Two years were occupied in the work of erection, every department of which was completed under the exacting eye of a painstaking and thorough architect. The interior was finished in a style which New-York had never seen surpassed. Tall pillars of a mixed order, Corinthian and Doric, uphold the roof, while the molding and coloring of the pulpit, altar, and chancel rail are of an order which even to-day excites approbation. The novel altarpiece, by Le Enfant, representing the giving of the two tables of the law on Mount Sinai, was, and is now much admired. A sum aggregating nearly $80,000 (£15,750) was appropriated by the vestry at different periods for the building of the church, or chapel, as its title has always remained, though at that time the former appellation would have been much more correct, the old Trinity being in comparison a very inferior edifice. On the 30th of October, 1766, the new chapel was opened for divine service, Rev. Samuel Auchmuty preaching the dedication sermon, a copy of which was requested for publication by the vestry. The discourse thus printed seems to have been an able effort, and enjoyed a wide circulation. On the occasion, as appears from the records of the time, Sir Henry Moore, Governor of the province, desired to add to the regular choir a band of music, a request which was granted on condition that the musicians confine themselves to certain allotted portions of the service. That they did so appears to be conclusive. At any rate, no complaints on such a score have reached posterity. Of the large audience assembled only one survived to the consecration of Trinity in 1846, a period of nearly a century. In the long and gloomy years of the Revolution which followed, St. Paul's and St. George's Chapels, were the only churches which the British commander allowed to be opened. Services had been permitted in Trinity Church itself, but these, as a matter of course, were discontinued by the great fire of 1776, in which a large part of the City, including the original church, was destroyed. St. Paul's and King's College would undoubtedly have shared the same fate had it not been for the presence of Mr. Duglis, through whose example and exertions the two buildings, invaluable at any time, but doubly so at that, were saved. On the death of Mr. Auchmuty, which occurred in 1776, the vestry united in a call on Rev. Chas. Inglis, for a number of years Assistant Minister, and whose induction in office was afterward confirmed by the Bishop of London. As Rector during the occupation of the City by the British Mr. Inglis usually officiated in St. Paul's, occasionally, however, transferring his ministrations to St. George's. At the close of the war, when the government of Trinity was handed over to the Whig churchmen, Rev. Samuel Provest, the newly-elected Rector, officiated at St. Paul's Chapel for upward of three years. This was in the Fall of 1783. In June, of the following year, Rev. Abraham Beach was chosen an Assistant Minister, and for a large portion of the time assigned to the charge of St. George's. Two other Assistant Ministers, Rev. Benjamin Moore and Rev. Uziel Ogden, were soon after added to the clerical staff of the parish. In February, 1789, on the occasion of the first inauguration of Washington, a ceremony which took place in the old City Hall, in Nassau street, St. Paul's was the place of worship chosen for the religious services following on the civil ceremony. The old pew occupied on that occasion by the first President of the United States is still to be seen in the present church. Situated on the Vesey street side of the building, in the row next the wall, and about midway between the porch and the altar, there is nothing special about the appearance of the seat save its extra width and the initials "G. W." carved in the oaken paneling of the door. On the wall just above hangs a time-honored and, all things considered, not badly-executed painting of the national coat of arms, the eagle grasping the olive branch and the arrows, with the inscription *E Pluribus Unum* beneath. Through a circular rift in the clouds above the traditional bird of freedom, are the thirteen stars for the thirteen States of the infant republic. Directly opposite the President's pew, on the extreme southern side of the church, is that of the Governor, similar in every respect, save that in the place of the national coat of arms are those of the State. In the same year in which the inaugural service occurred at St. Paul's, the church narrowly escaped a like destruction to that which had overtaken Trinity. Sparks from a burning house in Greenwich street, which had been carried by the wind to the steeple of St. Paul's, were in imminent danger of developing into a conflagration of the most disastrous order. By dint, however, of extraordinary courage on the part of a number of the few townspeople present, the flames were extinguished and the danger averted. For this service the Vestry testified their gratitude by voting, at their next meeting, the sum of £60, ($300,) to be distributed among the volunteer firemen who had so generously come to the church's rescue. At the death of Washington, in 1799, St. Paul's, in common with the other churches of the parish, and in especial the President's pew, was appropriately draped in mourning, and a funeral sermon, eulogistic of the worth and virtues of the departed, was preached from its pulpit. The history of St. Paul's during the present century has been so thoroughly identified with Trinity, the Rectors and assistant ministers, during that period, being the same for both churches, that it is not deemed necessary to give the names of the assistant ministers who have occupied its pulpit from that date to the present time.

It is a constantly-recurring question with strangers, and with the great majority of New-Yorkers as well, "Why does St. Paul's steeple face from Broadway?" The explanation is simple, and at the same time the most striking example of the marvelous growth of this City which an endless range of similar instances can afford. When St. Paul's, not by any means an aged structure, was built, the mighty Broadway of to-day was a small country lane, leading to nowhere in particular, and not considered of sufficient importance to merit the erection of a cottage, not to say a church, upon its limits. So the great chapel was made to face the river, and a broad and handsomely laid out lawn constructed, which sloped down to the banks of the Hudson. And though the greater part, or, for the matter of that, almost all of the ground thus occupied has since been cut up and covered several times in succession with every variety of residence and business edifice, enough is left to show its character. There are to-day few more attractive spots than the sunny, southern side of St. Paul's, with its waving maples and clustering ivy, and undulating willows in the vista.

REV. JAMES MULCHAHEY, D. D.

Rev. James Mulchahey, the assistant minister in charge of St. Paul's Church, was born in Newark, N. J., on the 21st of October, 1822. His boyhood and early youth were passed in the City of New-York where he attended school and completed his early education. In 1838 he entered Trinity College, graduating at the end of the usual course, and shortly afterward commencing the study of theology. After three years thus spent he was ordained to the Diaconate by Right Rev. Bishop Henshaw, of Rhode Island. In 1845 he was ordained Deacon, and Priest in 1846. His first charge was of a missionary character, his duties being confined to an outlying station in the same diocese—that of Rhode Island. From this he was called, three years later, to the rectorship of St. Stephen's Church, Middlebury, Vt. This was in the Fall of 1849. Five years of consecutive labor at this point were passed with credit to himself and satisfaction to the parish. Early in 1854 he was called to the pulpit of Christ Church, Troy, where he continued for upward of seven years. The first months of 1861 he passed in the temporary charge of a church in Providence, R. I., and was then for seven years Rector of Grace Church, New-Bedford. While here he received a call from Trinity Church, Toledo, Ohio, which was accepted, the new Pastor entering upon his duties at Easter, 1869. His parish in this city was one of the largest and most important in the State, and one where his services were not only appreciated by his own people, but highly valued by the public at large. From this point he was called to New-York in February, 1873, by his election by the Vestry of Trinity, as one of the senior assistant clergymen of that parish. From the first his pastoral charge has been St. Paul's, in which he is associated with Dr. Benjamin I. Haight, now assistant Rector of the parish, and Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey. He preaches at St. Paul's on Sunday mornings alternately with Dr. Haight, and has entire charge of a pastorate of no common magnitude. In 1866 he received the degree of S.T.D. from Columbia College, and in 1868 was elected a member of the General Board of Missions of the church; also a delegate to the General Convention of 1868 from no less than three dioceses—those of Vermont, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. The choice of the first two he was, by removals, compelled to decline, but the fact shows better than anything that can be said here the just estimation in which he stands among those who know him.

SERMON YESTERDAY BY REV. DR. MULCHAHEY.

"And as he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, Felix trembled, and answered: 'Go thy way for this time; when I have a convenient season I will call for thee.'"—Acts xxiv., 25.

Felix was the Roman Governor of Judea, and such was his character that the Roman historian, Tacitus, describes him as combining "in the practice of all kinds of lust and cruelty, the power of a King with the temper of a slave." He was indebted for elevation to his office to the influence of a Jewish high priest; and yet, because that priest had afterward presumed to expostulate with him on some of his vicious practices, he had not scrupled to employ assassins to murder him in the sanctuary of the Temple. His wife, Drusilla, was a Jewess, the daughter of Herod and sister of Agrippa; but her he had seduced from her lawful husband by the aid of a magician, and in their unsanctioned union both were abandoned to shameless lust.

The Apostle, St. Paul, was a prisoner in bonds, and Felix was the official arbiter of his fate, having power either to acquit or condemn him. The case had already been argued, but was still undecided. And now in the audience chamber the Apostle had been summoned to a private interview with the Governor and his paramour that he might tell them concerning the faith in Christ.

These two, therefore, the Roman libertine and the profligate Jewish Princess, constituted his audience "as he reasoned of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come." The theme was chosen with direct reference to them. They had bid him come to them, as a minister of Christ, to declare his faith; and the principles of that faith as opposed to their own individual sins, together with a plain warning of the judgment which those sins would hereafter bring upon them, were the well-chosen subject of the Apostle's discourse.

The female profligate was unmoved. But Felix saw his vices, as he had never seen them before, in the light of God's truth and holiness. And, as by a lightning flash, there was suddenly revealed to him the danger of that horrible blackness in which he had been groping. "He trembled!"

Never had such a revelation been made to him, and never had he so trembled before. The probability is that his career of vice had been uninterrupted by a single serious reflection; that he had followed the bent of his depraved inclinations and tastes, and submitted himself to the impulses of his passions, without ever seeking, and without ever, until now, being constrained by Providential circumstances to listen to the monitions of righteousness and truth. And so the convictions of conscience, if they must have been sometimes excited, had, no doubt, been at once thrust aside or crushed down.

And, my brethren, this is the case—this the real difficulty—with most persons who lead a life of habitual ungodliness. They are not willing, and they are not often absolutely compelled by Providence, to reflect on the real character and the inevitable consequences of their viciousness. Sin is in the world, and the whole atmosphere of earth is polluted by it. And so it is the wretched lot of many to have been surrounded from their very birth by no other external influences than those of evil. It may be a question whether conscience can be utterly deadened even in the lowest state of such vicious abandonment; but its voice, if heard at all, must be heard but faintly and but seldom, even in its feebleness. And so the sinner may go on in his career for years, without ever being consciously called upon to look at his sinfulness in any other light than through his own depraved and vitiated tastes. That he does not see the elements of vileness, and has no apprehension of a righteous judgment upon it, is therefore a most unhappy but inevitable result.

This class of persons, however, it may be hoped, is not very large. The majority, certainly in Christian countries, have good influences, in various degrees of efficiency, from their earliest years, around them, and there are few who have not derived from these influences some principles of righteousness and truth. But that it is a very common thing to know that there have been such influences, and that they have even brought forth such principles without producing any deciding practical effect on the personal character, is but too obvious. And when we ask for the explanation of this we find it in the same habit of unreflection, of persisting in the avoidance of anything like confronting oneself with his real character, state, and destiny, and so going on without question and without effort at earnest resistance, whithersoever the world, the flesh, and the devil may lead. Very few persons are conscious of a positive, determined intention to live wickedly. A man must be totally depraved, so that he is changed from a man into a devil, who is actuated habitually by such an intention. And, probably, even in the cells of those whom the law deems to be the vilest and most dangerous criminals it would be difficult to find one who would not say, and say sincerely, that he did not really mean, that is, did not have a deliberate and positively determined intention, to do wrong. It was not on wrong as such that his thought was fixed, or to which it was even directed. Passion was excited, or circumstances conspired toward it; or seeming necessity compelled it; or pleasure or gain required it; and so the deed was done—done notwithstanding the wrong, but still without a settled, predisposed purpose to do wrong. And so the thousands and ten thousands who are living, amid Christian influences, lives of habitual ungodliness will say when they are questioned, and say sincerely, that they have no deliberate intention to live wrong, that they would prefer to do always right, that they would be glad if their life were in full harmony with all Christian requirements, and they hope at some future time it will be.

What, then, is their difficulty? Why, just this: That they will not look directly at their character and condition in the light of God's revelation. They keep going on as the world carries them without stopping or being willing to stop and ask in due seriousness whither it is carrying them. And meanwhile the realities of eternity, the truth and importance of which may be theoretically admitted, are practically ignored, continually thrust aside and put off whenever their practical influence should be felt and followed.

It is a great point gained, then, when they can be brought to look at their case in its true light. That was a great point in St. Paul's interview with Felix. And as to bring the profligate Governor to it was undoubtedly the Apostle's object when he took for the theme of his discourse "righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come," so, in its effect he was not disappointed, for, hardened though the criminal was, he could not bear such a view of himself and his character without trembling.

And no man who is living "without God in the world," whether he be what men call criminal or not, can contemplate his condition and its consequences, and see it in the light of Divine truth, without trembling. There is too much, too fearful reality in it. As long as men persist in shutting their eyes to it they can drift with the world in a trifling and careless way. But they must shut their eyes to do this. They must habitually abstain from serious thought and reflection. For the responsibilities and destinies of life are too momentously real to be made light of if they are but for a moment truly perceived.

It is a most solemn reality that we exist; that, without any previous consciousness of ours we are now in this world living and feeling beings, capable of experiencing most blissful happiness or most excruciating misery, and actually experiencing some degree of one or the other all the time. It is a solemn reality that this existence does involve inevitable responsibilities—responsibilities in relation to its Author, to our fellow creatures, and to ourselves. It is a more solemn reality that it may involve everlasting consequences; that, inasmuch as we did not originate it, we may not have power to end it; but that, notwithstanding the change of our state which the death of the body passes upon us, there may be no interruption of our consciousness, no discrimination of our capacity for enjoyment or for suffering. These, I say, are solemn realities; and they could not, with any reason, be esteemed otherwise, even if there were no revelation from above to show us the true meaning and destination of life. But we have such a revelation. We know by whom and for what end we have been created. We know that God is our Father, and that He made us for Himself. We know that, when by transgression of His law our race had fallen unto death, He so loved us that He sent His only begotten Son to die for us, that whosoever believeth in Him might have everlasting life. We know that He calls upon us all to believe in Him, and assures us all of His pardon and salvation.

Now, with this knowledge, it is a most fearful thing to be living still in impenitence and irreligion. It is ungrateful, unrighteous, and presumptuous; and no one can look at it in its true light, no one can see himself in it as he appears in the sight of God and of all true intelligences, without being appalled by the exhibition of his guilt and made to tremble at his consequent danger.

It is a great advance, therefore, we say, over the state of thoughtless indifference, when any one who has been so living can be brought to look at his character, his condition, and his destiny, and see the facts of his case just as they are.

But we have to observe now that this is by no means all that is necessary. It will not secure salvation. It may have the effect to harden yet the more, and so to seal the more irrevocably the final condemnation. This was the sad result in the case of Felix. He trembled when his guilt was brought before him in the light of Divine truth, and now his only chance for salvation was to submit himself in sincere and steadfast penitence to the full and most searching guidance of that light, to look at his guilt as revealed by it, appalling though the light must be, and then to cast himself, with strong crying and supplication, upon the pardoning mercy of the Divine Savior, and thenceforward live unto Him in righteousness and true holiness.

But we know from the inspired record how different from this was his actual course, and how different the result. He thrust the salutary revelation aside, replying to God's minister: "Go thy way for this time;" and yet, to pacify his awakened conscience, adding: "When I have a convenient season I will call for thee." The "convenient season" never came. There were, indeed, many opportunities after that for interviews with the apostle. Felix had many such interviews. But he never received another revelation of Divine righteousness in them. His day for that was past. His heart was closed up in impenitence and unbelief. And so he could meet and talk with the Apostle, before whom he had once trembled, for no other than the sordid motive that he might extort a bribe for his release; and, failing in that, he went out of office at the end of two years, leaving this messenger of God to him in bonds.

And, brethren, if you were to ask me what is the most critical state in which a man is ever placed, I would reply, it is in that moment when by God's Providence he is called to look directly at his real character, condition, and destiny. In various ways God makes that call. Sometimes it is by a dispensation of application—by sickness, or by grievous loss; sometimes it is by the direct appeal—as in the case of Felix—of one of his ministers; sometimes it is by His written word; and sometimes it may be by influences which are not perceptible or traceable. But, however it be made, when the call comes, when it comes so that it must be heard, and the man is constrained, even though it be for a single brief moment, to stop in his career of thoughtlessness, and look at his real standing before God; that is the most critical moment of his life—the moment in which, beyond all others, his whole destiny centres! And then, if it were asked what is the most hazardous thing that he can possibly do, I would reply, it is to imitate Felix, and put off the consideration and determination of the issue which is then presented to him. There is but little hope, there is certainly much less hope of a man after he has done that than there was before. In the state of undisturbed thoughtlessness, however inexcusable and unsafe it be, there is yet a freedom from a positively determined intention to persist in a career of sin; but when a man has once heard that call, and his conscience has been in any degree awakened, he can be passive no longer. And if he put it from him, with whatever excuse or evasion, the inevitable issue is that he hardens his heart to do evil. And it will thereafter not only take a louder call to arrest his attention, but it will also require in him a much harder effort, when such a call shall be actually heard, to turn from his sins and heed and follow it. The minister of God may have hopes of one whose moral slumbers he has not yet succeeded at all in disturbing; but all experience, as well as the warnings of Scripture, compel him almost to despair of one whom he can so far awaken that he makes a deliberate resolution to delay. "The determining to put off is the worst of all symptoms; it shows that conscience has been roused, and then pacified; and woe unto the man who has drugs with which he can lull conscience to sleep."

Beware, then, my hearers, of putting away any call from heaven, come how it may, which bids you consider your ways and turn unto God. Beware of stifling, or endeavoring by any process but that of genuine repentance to pacify, your conscience when it is in the least degree aroused.

Beware of this now. If there be one of you who has been heretofore thoughtlessly neglectful of your eternal relations and responsibilities, but whose eyes are now opened to see, and whose heart is touched to feel their infinite importance, oh! beware, I beseech you, of putting off for a single moment what you know to be your bounden duty and your only safety. Imitate not the example of Felix, who said to God's minister, "Go thy way till I have a more convenient season," but rather imitate the example of that very minister himself who, when the voice of the Lord Jesus first came from heaven to him, exclaimed, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" and thenceforward submitted himself implicitly and without any reservation to the guidance of His Holy Spirit. Imitate that example, and, as in his case, it shall assuredly be told thee what thou must do. Aye, and never hereafter shall grace be wanting for all your needs, nor, when the course of this earthly life shall be completely run, will death have any power to rob you of—nay, it will but seal your inalienable title to—the Christian conqueror's crown.

AN ABSURD CHARGE.

The difficulty of killing a falsehood, however absurd, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is illustrated by the republication, among Mr. Congreve's Essays, of the charge made against the Prussians, during their bombardment of Paris, of "pouring petroleum into the heart of a great city." Making every possible allowance for the innate wickedness which caused the Germans to carry a war to the last extremity, we must be pardoned for pointing out that their artillerists were much too skilled in their trade to do anything so absurd as that which is imputed to them. Indeed, it needs but the slightest acquaintance with the use of projectiles to understand that petroleum used in the manner supposed would do no harm whatever. To cause real damage a shell must burst, and for this object it must carry powder, not petroleum. To fire buildings the latter must be spread on something inflammable, and to squirt a pint or so out of a shell on a wall or roof would have no direct effect, while the shell, deprived of powder to burst it, would form a very useless missile indeed. The vagaries perpetrated by Communist gunners in the second siege were so extraordinary that it appears possible enough that they may have nullified their own fire by substituting petroleum for powder in their shells. But to imagine that a German artillerist would do this is as reasonable as to suppose that he would load his shells with rhubarb and magnesia. Even as regards the Communists, the story is scarcely well authenticated. They used petroleum certainly with great effect; but they used it chiefly in what may be called the natural way of destruction, and we suspect they found this too delightful a mode of employing it to waste so precious a commodity in the manner vulgarly supposed by throwing small doses of it through the air in strong iron bottles, such being what petroleum-laden shells would literally be, whatever Mr. Congreve's correspondents may have told him of the Prussian employment of them.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

HOW THEY ARE MADE, AND THE SCIENCE OF COLORING THEM PROPERLY.

A meerschaum pipe is one of the very best things a man can have, and gives him more pleasure for the amount of money expended than anything else he can buy. From the moment he makes up his mind that he must have one, the pleasure begins. He looks in the shop windows, and critically inspects the different styles and sizes of the pipes he sees there, and wonders whether his means will allow him to buy one of the more elaborate specimens. At last he selects a shop and goes in, and asks the prices of the pipes he likes, and after many assurances from the dealer that the one he has chosen is real carved meerschaum, and that it will color beautifully, he pays the bill and goes off with his pipe snugly reposing in its morocco case in his pocket. Then he buys a package of tobacco from his regular dealer, and in the pride of his heart produces his pipe-case, and tenderly takes out his pipe and shows it to him. The dealer takes it up very gingerly, examines it carefully, and says it is a pretty piece of meerschaum, and inquires how much it cost, and where it was bought. The price being told him, he says it is cheap, and advances the opinion that it will color prettily. The owner sagely wags his head and concurs. He then starts for home, and on his way stops to get his usual glass of ale, and shows his new acquisition to his friend the bar-keeper, who admires it and calls up whoever else may be in the room to come and do likewise. The owner of the pipe then treats the crowd, and goes on his way happy in the possession of an excellent pipe, a fine piece of real first quality cut meerschaum, with an amber mouth-piece, and which will certainly color beautifully. When he gets home he shows it to his wife, and calls on her to admire it and rejoice with him. Some women have no soul for pipes, meerschaum or otherwise, but in this instance she is a woman of the right sort, and joins heartily in his admiration, and suggests that it is a much prettier pipe than the one he lost at the picnic, and hints that it is far superior in every way to Mr. Smith's new pipe that he was boasting of the other evening. She tells him that he can now throw away that horrid wooden thing he had, which, although she never said anything about it, she always did think was anything but nice. She winds up by telling him he must be very careful to color it nicely, and not to spoil it in the smoking, for the right sort of a woman understands something about pipes, as well as everything else that her husband likes. The important question of coloring comes up next. He must select one of two ways in which to do it, and before he begins, before even one pipeful of tobacco can be smoked, he must make up his mind as to which he will take. The first is by the use of what is called the "button," and the second by the "plug." A wide difference of opinion exists among amateurs and experts in the art as to which is the best. By the first method a meerschaum button, made to fit the lower part of the cavity of the pipe, with four or five small holes bored perpendicularly through it, is placed in the bottom, and upon it the tobacco. The smoke, passing through the button, soon saturates it with the essential oil, or nicotine, and thence it is absorbed into the body of the pipe, which soon acquires that dark cherry-brown color so much admired by connoisseurs. The "plug" method is very much on the same principle. A wad of moist tobacco is placed in the bottom of the pipe, and the tobacco to be smoked is put in loosely on the top. The "plug" must not be taken out until the pipe is fairly colored. It acts as the button does in absorbing the nicotine and transmitting it to the pipe. He decides that he will try the "plug" process, and with great care moistens a sufficient quantity of tobacco, and after fixing it in its place proceeds to fill up his pipe very carefully. He then gets a match, and taking great pains not to allow the flame to touch the white edges of the virgin meerschaum, begins to smoke. He knows what he is about, evidently, for he smokes his pipe tenderly and considerately. He takes care not to heat it, for he knows that if he does it will never color properly. When the tobacco has burned down to the plug he gently scrapes out the ashes, and, giving it a parting glance of affection, puts it back in its case in order to let it cool off. Half an hour later he smokes it again, and when bedtime comes he takes it up stairs with him and puts it on his dressing table with his watch, so that he can save it in case of fire. And so he continues smoking it a little while each evening, and at last is rewarded by seeing a delicate straw color make its appearance on the bowl on a line with the plug. Then he feels happy. He polishes his pipe with his handkerchief and shows it to his wife, and she expresses a due amount of admiration. And so he goes on until it is of a beautiful cherry-brown from the top of the stem to the middle of the bowl, and he has something to be proud of, and which does him credit as a smoker and the man he bought it of as a manufacturer. But there are few, alas, who know how to color a meerschaum. The average citizen takes his pipe home, fills it with tobacco, and smokes like a house afire all the evening; overheats it, or burns it, as it is technically called, and it never colors properly. He then objurgates the manufacturer for selling him an imitation meerschaum, or wonders why it is that his pipe will not color, for he knows that it is genuine and cost him $20, and was made to order. Of a good meerschaum, it may be truly said, that it is a joy forever, for it will last a man a lifetime, and changes from color to color like a chameleon. When it grows old in the service, a man feels an affection for his pipe. He has a new mouth-piece fitted to it, and a silver rim put around the top of the bowl. He likes to talk about it, and expatiate on its merits. He shows where it got bruised the time he let it fall from the second-story window, when the only wonder was how in the world it was not broken into a thousand pieces. He tells about when and where he bought it, and is as much pleased with admiration and praise as if it were one of his children that was being talked about. Some people are, to coin a word, pipomaniacs. They abound in France and Germany, and in many other parts of Europe, and some are to be found in the United States. One gentleman—a Capt. Bragg, who formerly resided in New-York, and who now lives in Birmingham, England—had when here a collection of some 400 meerschaums, all beautifully colored. This is rather an expensive taste, however, for besides the first cost of the pipes, Capt. Bragg has to keep two men continually employed, whose sole duty is to smoke and keep the 400 pipes in order. Mr. Northrop, of this City, also has a taste in that direction; he has a collection of some forty pipes. Mr. McDonald, of Brooklyn, has about thirty meerschaums, three of which are very large, being at least three inches in diameter. These are worth $100 apiece. Chief Engineer W. W. Wood, of the United States Navy, is also a great connoisseur, and owns about twenty-five, of all shapes and sizes. Other gentlemen of this City have collections also, but it is thought that those mentioned have the largest.

After having said so much about meerschaum pipes, it may not be out of place to say something about where the material comes from, and how it is manufactured. Meerschaum is a kind of clay, composed of hydrate of magnesia and silex, or, more properly, hydrous silicate of magnesia. It is found in beds in various parts of Europe, but particularly in Anatolia, in Asia Minor. When first taken from the earth it is soft, but hardens upon exposure to the air. It is imported into this country in lumps of various sizes. The best is called spiegel, or mirror meerschaum, which is of a bluish tinge, and its surface is covered with star-shaped flecks. There are sixteen different qualities of meerschaum, the first six of which, only, are imported into this country. The first, second, and third qualities are used by the manufacturers in making pipes, and the fourth, fifth, and sixth in repairs or additions to imported pipes of the corresponding class. The process of manufacture is very simple. The block of meerschaum is first soaked in water until it arrives at a proper degree of softness; it is then taken by the workman, who shapes it with a knife, and the bowl, if intended to be round, is bored and turned on a lathe. The hole in the stem is then made, and the pipe is turned over to a girl, who smoothes it, first with sand-paper and afterward with a kind of grass brought from Massachusetts, which is called "shave grass," possibly on account of its cutting properties. The pipe is then boiled in a preparation of wax, and polished with a soft cloth. Carved pipes are made somewhat differently. The carving is first done roughly, only shaped, as it were, and the meerschaum is boiled, and the carving is afterward completed. It is then boiled again, or left white, at the option of the maker. The parings of the meerschaum, called "chips," are not used in this country at all, but are shipped back to Germany, where they are made into imitation meerschaum. They are also used to remove grease spots from silks, being ground into powder, which, mixed with water to the consistency of cream, is used for the purpose in the same manner as fuller's-earth.

The meerschaum-pipe trade in New-York is a flourishing institution, and all the manufacturers do a good business. One of them sent specimens of his workmanship to Paris to the Exhibition of 1867, and received a bronze medal and a diploma. It may be proper to say that a bronze medal is the highest prize awarded to this class of goods, gold medals being given only for inventions and devices of benefit to humanity, and not for articles of ornament or luxury. This gentleman, before he was given the prize he had earned, was obliged to furnish affidavits from responsible gentlemen in this City, to prove that the work had been done here. He exhibited some thirty pieces in all, one of which, a superb pipe with a group representing *Macbeth's* encounter with the witches on the heath, composed of five figures, two of which, *Macbeth* and *Banquo*, are mounted, excited universal admiration. It also has a figure of Shakespeare seated in an arm-chair, on the lid or cover. Ten thousand francs were offered for this pipe, in Paris, but were refused by the exhibitor, as he wanted to exhibit it in this country on his return, having had no opportunity to do so previously, as it had been completed only a few days before the sailing of the United States steamer which carried the goods of the American exhibitors.

One of the greatest pipe-fanciers in the world—Maj. Gen. Raffalovich, of the Russian Army, is now in this country. He has a collection of more than 600 pipes. Since he has been in this country he has purchased a number of meerschaums, and there is now in the hands of one of the most prominent manufacturers in this City—the same who took the bronze medal at Paris—a magnificent meerschaum pipe made to his order. The bowl forms the bust of a very beautiful woman, and is a correct likeness of the General's wife, taken from life. The stem and mouth-piece are of amber, fifteen inches long. The whole cost $150. This pipe will be taken to Europe as a curiosity, for it seems that Gen. Raffalovich had an idea that such things could not be made in this country. He is now traveling in the West, and will doubtless enrich his collection by adding to it some of the celebrated calumets, made of the famous red pipe-stone by the Indians.

The manufacture of the amber mouth-pieces and stems forms an important part of the business, and many beautiful and graceful designs are produced. None but the best amber can be employed for this purpose, and much skill is needed on the part of the workman, owing to its extreme brittleness.

The prices of pipes range from $1 50 to $500, and even more. A good, plain, serviceable pipe may be bought at from $10 to $15. Carved pipes are higher, and bring more in proportion, but a great deal depends on the style of the carving. Some carved pipes are really works of art, and, of course, are paid for as such. The modelers are constantly on the lookout for new designs, and beautiful studies are continually being produced. There is hardly anything in nature that cannot be copied in meerschaum, and in New-York a man may have his own head reproduced in the shape of a pipe-bowl if he should fancy it. The cigar-holders are also very pretty, and bring high prices—sometimes as much as $75—but, as with the pipes, the price depends altogether upon the style of carving.

When a pipe is injured in the smoking, or burned, as it technically called, it can be much improved by being reboiled, which restores to the meerschaum its power of absorption. The word "improved" is used advisedly, for nothing will ever make a burned meerschaum as good as new. This need never happen, however, if proper care is taken not to heat the pipe when first smoked.

It is very possible that the ladies of New-York will soon come to regard meerschaum as indispensable to their comfort, not in the shape of pipes and cigar-holders, but as a beautifier of the complexion, for it is proposed to grind the chips into an impalpable powder to be used as a cosmetic.

A NOVEL PROPOSITION.

MR. P. S. GILMORE'S LATEST MUSICAL IDEA—A POLICE BAND.

Mr. P. S. Gilmore, the leader of the Twenty-second Regiment Band, brings forward a project which is, at all events, deserving of the attention of the citizens. It is the organization of a band to be attached to the Police force, drawing a salary from the Police Department, and subject to all its rules and regulations. Of course, the band would be detailed for musical duty merely, and the way in which it would minister to the enjoyment of the public would be by performing in one of the City parks every day. In nearly every endeavor to maintain a metropolitan band, there is necessarily some shortcoming, but the most obvious one arises from the difficulty of keeping its members together. Nobody has any special or definite allegiance, and every performer makes his engagements as suits him best, providing a substitute in his absence. Under such conditions, it is needless to say that no city can have a complete and efficient musical organization, and so Mr. Gilmore proposes to remedy the defect by bringing the matter completely within the control of the Police Department. He claims that under such conditions New-York would have a band worthy of a great metropolis. The fame of the band of the English Grenadier Guards, whose performances at the Boston Jubilee will be in the recollection of the public, seems to have prompted this undertaking or proposition. Mr. Godfrey's band is undoubtedly a magnificent one, and furnishes a model which it would be desirous to imitate. There is no band which plays with greater unity and harmony, but this is the result of long and assiduous practice together. Although the band of the Grenadier Guards may have prompted the idea, the proposed band would be probably more akin to that of the Royal Irish Constabulary at Dublin, one of the finest of the military pattern on the other side of the Atlantic. Its head-quarters are at the Constabulary Barracks, Phœnix Park, Dublin, where the recruits are trained prior to being sent to the country districts. With the Metropolitan or City Police it has, however, nothing to do, and in this respect, if Mr. Gilmore's proposition be carried into effect, the New-York band would vary from it considerably. It would, in fact, be the absolute property of the citizens, and would, unlike that of the Irish Constabulary, be within Municipal control. Mr. Gilmore urges, in support of his proposition, that there is no city in the world which furnishes better material for a metropolitan band than New-York. It requires, however, some tangible and definite interest to keep that material together. If the members of a musical organization have perpetually individual engagements on hand, there is no hope for any satisfactory general result. A fixed interest and no uncertain jurisdiction are the best guarantees for a band such as Mr. Gilmore proposes. On the score of the enjoyment which such an arrangement would bring about, there can hardly be a difference of opinion, but the questions of expense and of the desirability of attaching such an ornamental appendage to the Police force is fair matter for discussion. Mr. Gilmore's proposed band would comprise seventy-five pieces, and the salary coming to each member would be the same as that of the ordinary Police officer. The leader of the band and his assistant would take proportionate rank and proportionate pay. The members of the band would be distributed over the different precincts. It seems to be quite a reasonable proposition that a City like New-York should have an efficient band, and how far Mr. Gilmore's proposition will fulfill this requirement is a matter deserving of consideration.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

The London *Echo* says: "Few, if any other, of our London educational establishments possess such a flavor of antiquity as St. Paul's School. Thither Milton as a boy would daily repair from his father's house in Bread street; old Pepys, the tailor, obtained a presentation there for his son, the greatest diary-keeper of the past; the first Duke of Marlborough was a pupil there, one of the hundred and fifty and three scholars who were to keep up to all time the memory of the Miraculous Draught of Fishes. And now, for the first time since it was founded, three centuries and a half ago, St. Paul's is threatened with a vital change at the hands of the Endowed Schools Commissioners. Three schools are to take the place of one school, 1,400 pupils the place of the 153 now educated. A classical school for boys, a modern school for boys, each for 500 scholars, and a high school for 400 girls are to share between them the £7,000 or £8,000 now the yearly income of the trust. The presentation system is abolished, and free education is to be given only as the reward of merit. The Mercers' Company, to whom Colet intrusted the charge of the school, will still be largely represented on the governing body. Of the twenty-one proposed Governors the master and three wardens of the company are to be members *ex-officio*, while eight more are to be appointed by the company; the remaining nine being appointed, three by each of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London. In the management of the girls' school, these Governors are to associate with them four women. All the schools are to be day schools, but the Governors may permit masters or mistresses to keep boarding-houses. Each of the schools is to supply the highest education of its particular branch. The fees will be from £20 to £30 for each pupil, with an admission fee not exceeding £5. The removal of the existing school from its present position, spoken of by Pepys as a certainty in his time, is at length to take place when a favorable opportunity offers. We observe that the number of fishes is still to be indirectly kept up by creating a similar number of scholarships, to be assigned to the various schools in the proportion to fifty-seven to each of the boys' schools, and thirty-nine to the girls' school. Besides these scholarships, which are to be held at the school, £1,000 a year in each of the boys' schools, and £700 in the girls' schools is to be expended in providing exhibitions. We note that among the list of subjects for the girls' school instrumental music and needle-work are omitted."

THE JUMEL ESTATE LITIGATION.

THE CASE REMOVED TO WASHINGTON—WHAT THE SUPREME COURT WILL BE CALLED UPON TO DECIDE.

The celebrated Jumel estate litigation, which attracted so much attention in this City some time ago, has been finally removed to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Washington. Mr. George Washington Bowen, the *soi disant* son of Mme. Eliza Bowen Jumel, having perfected an appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the decision of District Judge Blatchford, in the equity suit brought against Bowen by Nelson Chase, of New-York City. Mr. Merritt E. Sawyer, Mr. Bowen's solicitor, filed the appeal bond in the New-York Southern District Clerk's Office, the sureties being Messrs. William H. Bacon and John Keefe, merchants, of Providence, R. I., each of whom justifies in $20,000. It will be remembered that there are two sets of litigations pending between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Chase in regard to the ownership of the immense Jumel estate on Washington Heights, which is valued at several millions of dollars, and part of, which it is suspected, has really escheated to the State of New-York. One of these litigations is a series of common law actions; the other is an equitable suit. The common law actions are in ejectment, Mr. Bowen seeking, as only heir of Mme. Jumel, to recover her estate, which is in the possession of Mr. Chase. As Bowen lives in Rhode Island and Chase in New-York, the United States Courts have jurisdiction. Mme. Jumel, a widow, died intestate in 1865. The first of these ejectment actions was tried in 1872, and the jury disagreed. A second trial was had in 1873, consuming about three months, and being one of the longest jury trials of a civil case ever had in this country. Before this second trial, the presiding Judge, Hon. Wm. D. Shipman, ruled out of evidence all statements of Mme. Jumel recognizing Bowen as her son. The Judge also admitted papers into the case for a comparison of handwritings with those already proven, to which rulings and others Mr. Chatfield, for the plaintiff, excepted. At the close of the trial, Mr. O'Conor, for the defendant, asked the Judge to instruct the jury, as matter of law, that certain deeds and conveyances had had the effect to deprive Mme. Jumel of any legal descendible interest in the land, and had reduced her tenure to a mere life estate, which had expired at her death; and had given a legal title in fee, after her death, to the children of (who are grantors to) the defendant Chase. Judge Shipman so ruled, and directed a verdict for the defendant, Chase, and Bowen sued out a writ of error, carrying this question of Chase's legal title, as well as his other exceptions to the Judge's rulings on the evidence, to the Supreme Court. In the meanwhile Chase had commenced an action for equitable relief, on the equity side of the United States Circuit, against Bowen as defendant, setting up that he could have no relief at law. His bill of complaint averred that his own title, under these deeds and conveyances, was not a legal one, but purely equitable, and asked the court to establish and uphold it, and to prohibit its future disturbance by Bowen in actions at law. In answer, Bowen insisted that Mme. Jumel died owning the lands in controversy in fee; that the fee descended to him as sole heir, and that by the Revised Statutes of this State, he is entitled to have two jury verdicts in an ejectment suit, and cannot be enjoined from pursuing his legal rights. Judge Blatchford overruled these pleas, and held that Chase had an equitable bill in the lands, (not a legal title, as Judge W. D. Shipman had held,) and he accordingly granted an injunction prohibiting Bowen from bringing any other suits at law than the four now pending. It is from this decree that the last appeal has been taken. The questions which go to Washington for decision now are, whether, supposing Bowen to be Mme. Jumel's son and only heir, Chase has, nevertheless, a title by deed superior to his; and if so, whether it is a legal title, pleadable in an ejectment suit as Judge Shipman held; or whether it is an equitable title, only to be declared and enforced by a Court of Equity, as Judge Blatchford holds; or whether, as Mr. Bowen's counsel, Gen. Chatfield, insists, it is no title at all; that Mme. Jumel owned such lands as had not escheated to the State, in fee, and dying intestate, Bowen succeeds as heir-at-law.

THE CALIFORNIA WHEAT CROP.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 15.

Harvesting the wheat crop of 1874 has commenced in dead earnest in every wheat-producing county in the State. An abundant rain-fall during the Winter and Spring months, and partial immunity from desiccating north winds, usually prevalent at intervals during the rainy season, gave promise of a good year to the farmer, which present operations seem to indicate will in a great measure be realized. The total rain-fall was as great as in the years of flood, but few localities subject to innundation experienced any such calamity this year. Taking the State as a whole, the rain-fall was not excessive, but was agreeably distributed through the season in quantities and at times just suited to the wants of the farming community. The favorable character of the season encouraged many farmers to seed some virgin ground, and the total acreage under cultivation in the State has been somewhat increased thereby. They were able to do it without embarrassment, owing to the handsome price realized by last year's crop. Notwithstanding all this there probably never was a harvest season when there was so great a tendency to overestimate the crop. As a partial offset to the increase in acreage in some counties we have a decrease in others. Again, there are extensive tracts in the Sacramento Valley where late-sown grain was very extensively drowned by an oversoaking of the soil, and had to be cut for hay, not being considered worth leaving for the sickle. The crops in the unprotected tule lands have been completely swept away by the overflowing of the river. The Antioch *Ledger* estimates the loss from this source in that county alone at $1,000,000. Late-sown wheat on the overworked lowlands, where allowed to mature, has naturally fallen short of an average yield. There are other localities where rust has made its appearance and committed serious ravages in the wheat fields. This is more particularly the case in Santa Cruz County. The west side of the San Joaquin Valley has fared little if any better than during previous years. Farmers on that side of the valley are again the unfortunate victims of a short crop. There is also a large area of wheat land in many of the larger producing counties, which has been under the same crop for several successive seasons, and shows unmistakable signs of exhaustion; and this weakening was never more apparent than this year.

In estimating the crop of last year, experts fell considerably short in their speculations of what was actually exported. This year there is, perhaps, a disposition on their part to go to the other extreme. Mr. Friedlander estimates the total yield at 18,000,000 centals. Hon. F. S. Freeman, who recently made a tour through the wheat counties of the Sacramento Valley, estimates the yield at about the same figures, which would leave about 700,000 tons for export. The Secretary of the State Agricultural Society estimates the yield at over 24,000,000 centals. Taking the exports of the harvest year of 1873–74 as a basis of calculation, the yield last year did not exceed 13,000,000 centals. But then there was shipped last year a large quantity of wheat harvested the year before, which had been meanwhile in store awaiting a favorable market. The estimates of the present crop, referred to, place the yield this year at double and over that of last year. From the answers received to inquiries made, from competent and reliable persons in various parts of the State, we are not warranted in entertaining so sanguine an opinion. We subjoin a table which, we believe, will present a more faithful showing than any yet given, and is about as near the mark as a simple estimate can well be. Those counties which are virtually non-producers, or, at least cut no figure as exporters of wheat, are omitted; so, also, is the acreage under wheat in each county, for the reason that there is no reliable source from which such information can be obtained, the County Assessors' books being deficient in this respect:

County.	Centals.	County.	Centals.
Alameda	409,000	San Joaquin	1,800,000
Butte	800,000	San Luis Obispo	60,000
Colusa	1,750,000	Santa Clara	1,000,000
Contra Costa	413,000	Santa Cruz	80,000
Fresno	100,000	Shasta	70,000
Mendocino	65,000	Siskiyou	50,000
Merced	300,000	Solano	800,000
Monterey	1,200,000	Stanislaus	1,800,000
Napa	200,000	Sutter	500,000
Placer	250,000	Tehama	500,000
Sacramento	200,000	Tuolumne	40,000
San Benito	1,000,000	Ventura	50,000
San Bernardino	20,000	Yolo	1,000,000
San Diego	160,000	Yuba	250,000
Total			15,157,000

The counties omitted in the foregoing table are chiefly mining counties, or are situated too remote from the sea-board to be able to dispose of any surplus they may have the capacity of producing. Their aggregate yield will not exceed 1,000,000 centals, all of which, and more too, will be appropriated by them for seed and local consumption. Possibly the yield in some of the counties mentioned is underestimated; but, per contra, there is just as much probability that others are credited with too much. The aggregate yield of the State, according to this estimate, will be at least one-fourth greater than that of last year, and will leave a trifle over 600,000 tons for export.

THE IRON TRADE.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 24, 1874.

The general stagnation in the iron trade which has for many months past been the subject of wide-spread complaint, especially in the interior of this State, is about to experience such a revival that the hopes of manufacturers for a renewal of their once flourishing business will probably be realized. During and subsequent to the serious monetary depression of last Fall, the withdrawal of railroad contracts necessitated a partial stoppage of mills, and in some cases the inactivity was so pronounced that a total suspension was caused. This state of affairs is, from present appearances, about to be reversed, and there is every prospect that a prosperous calm is about to follow the furious storm of decline and failure which marked the operations of this business a half year since. At the time of the existence of the worst state of affairs prices virtually reached what is termed as hard-pan, and it is only after a lapse of many months, during which the greatest apprehensions have been felt in some quarters that a reaction is likely to supersede the ominous dullness. Many purchasers, indeed, delayed operations in the anticipation that prices would fall below the minimum of the last month, but their foresight was so far mistaken that they are now the losers to a considerable extent. In other words, the terms for bar iron have advanced during the past two days to three cents per pound, and there are numerous manufacturers who still hesitate to buy at that figure. It is believed that the tide has now definitely turned and that the active demand which exists at present is not likely to diminish, even at the old rates, for it is significant that nearly all of the mills refused to make any concession. An instance of the high anticipations may be formed in the case of one of our largest producers, who has just received an order for one thousand tons, to be delivered after September next, but has refused to fill it, from the fact that a further advance would take place before that time. Probably he bases his action upon the extent of the present demand, for it is stated that the sales of the last two weeks have exceeded those of the two months previously. Leading men in the trade state freely that those who need iron have not been buying lately, because they expected a lower figure to be reached than has yet been touched, and their purchases must needs keep up the demand for several months to come. It is now established beyond doubt that the mill-men have been acute in their predictions, and have raised prices at an opportune time.

While this position of affairs is believed in on some sides, it is stated by gentlemen connected with the trade that the advance is merely a nominal one, and that it is attributable to the action of certain Pittsburg mill men who, early in the Spring, reduced their prices in order to enter into a competition with Eastern manufacturers, selling iron so low that a loss was inevitable. It was natural that the Western men could not hold out under this pressure, and they have lately had an advance which has, of course, been followed generally throughout the State. This rise in prices may possibly be a mere "spurt," but it has a tendency to make dealers sanguine of a renewal of brightness and activity in the business. Mr. Cope, of the American Iron and Steel Association, sums up the state of trade by saying that of those firms that suspended during the panic, the Cambria Iron Works at Johnstown is the only one that is running upon full time, and even that concern is producing but two-thirds of the former amount of material on account of the incapacity of the new and "raw" men lately engaged. In the Schuylkill Valley everything in this line has a sluggish appearance, and at those furnaces that are running the iron is piled up to such an extent that there appears to have been a plenitude of production, with very little demand. The same may be said of the Susquehanna and Lehigh Valleys, where stagnancy prevails to a certain degree, especially among the small firms. An exception to this despondent state of affairs may be found, however, in the case of those manufacturers who pay attention to special brands, and for these there is generally a good inquiry, keeping producers in active occupation. The Bethlehem Iron Company is situated differently from most other works, and is running its rolling mills to their full capacity, the reason being that they have not only a reasonable home demand, but large orders from parties in Canada. On the whole, there is a slightly improved aspect of the business, and there is reason to believe that the trade will soon show signs of returning prosperity; at least, this is the case if the energy which is just beginning to develop increases with expected celerity.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

It has been officially announced that the Junction and Breakwater Railroad, in Delaware, has passed into the hands of the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company. This simple announcement is of more importance to the people of this City than at first appears. It is the entering wedge of the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company into the management of the railroad system of the Lower Peninsula in the interest of the New-York market. Since the inauguration of the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company to the present time, its principal business has been freighting country produce from the truck lands around New-York. That business has so increased that it is found necessary to dispatch a steamer every day from Norfolk. It has been a well-known fact to the management of the Old Dominion Company that much of the lands of the Maryland and Virginia Peninsula was fully as early as that surrounding Norfolk, and consequently early produce could as well be grown on the eastern as on the western side of the Chesapeake Bay, and could be more cheaply freighted as the long contour of the capes of the Chesapeake would be avoided. This Junction and Breakwater Railroad is about forty-five miles in length, but by a zigzag route that makes it almost useless when operated in the interest of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road, as it now is. It is highly probable that a portion of the road may be abandoned—that portion north of Georgetown, the county town of Sussex County—or it may be all operated in conjunction with a new road being built from the Choptank River to Harrington, and thus forming a new route between New-York and Baltimore by the way of Lewes. The Old Dominion's plan is supposed, by those most interested in its operation in Maryland, to be the opening up of the already-built railroads of the lower peninsula by close connection with steamers from Lewes with New-York. To do this requires only that seven miles more of railroad shall be built in Worcester County, Md., being the seven miles between St. Martin's, on the Wicomico and Pokomoke Railroad, and the Delaware State line. When these seven miles shall have been built the entire Eastern Shore Railroad, sixty miles in length; the Wicomico and Pokomoke, twenty-five miles in length, and the Berlin and Snow Hill, twenty miles in length, and forty miles of railroad passing through Delaware, will be brought into direct connection with Lewes. Thus the Old Dominion Company will have secured by this purchase one hundred and fifty miles of railroad which permeates every section of a large and easily-cultivated and fertilized country, and a country capable of being made to produce enough fruit and vegetables to feed New-York.

THE PROCESS OF CREMATION.

The meeting of the German Cremation Society at No. 97 Ludlow street, Saturday evening, was well attended, and an address of some interest delivered by Mr. Stilck, the President of the society. The proposed reform he thought would greatly lessen the cost now incurred in disposing of the bodies of the dead. This the society shortly intended to prove, by erecting the necessary buildings and apparatus. Their design was to build a hall with walls of iron sixty by forty-four feet, with a rotunda in centre supported by eight pillars. All light would be admitted from the top. In the centre would be erected an altar for religious ceremony, and upon a large plate in front of the altar the coffin containing the dead would be deposited by relatives. On this plate would be an iron coffin, in which the friends might place the body only, or their own coffin if desired. A light composition plate would be attached and screwed to the iron coffin, and every other service performed as in present burials. The ceremonies ended, the coffin would gradually disappear from view, the plate on which it rested being lowered by screws. No mortal hand would touch or manipulate the body after the relatives had taken their farewell. The aperture would then be closed. The coffin in its descent would rest upon a car, and be moved by machinery toward the furnace in the rear of the altar. By means of other screws the plate and coffin would be raised to the furnace and the remains submitted to a hot air blast of 1,000° Fahrenheit.

From 250 to 450 pounds of coal-oil would be required to feed the furnace, and complete cremation would be effected in an hour and a half. Connecting with the furnace was another apparatus for condensing the gases and smoke. Not the slightest smell would be perceptible, and the whole business would be conducted with due respect for the feelings of relatives and friends. At the expiration of the time mentioned the coffin would again be returned to the altar and the ashes gathered and placed in urns and given to the relatives. The entire process will cost about $8. The society at present numbers 450 members, and an effort will be made to have it incorporated by the next Legislature.

HOLIDAY RESORTS.

WHERE TO ENJOY A DAY'S RECREATION.

DESCRIPTION OF A NUMBER OF POPULAR SUMMER RESORTS—THE OPPORTUNITIES OF ENJOYMENT WITHIN SHORT DISTANCE OF THE CITY.

"Where shall we spend our Summer Sundays and occasional holidays?" is the question now being asked by thousands of the inhabitants of New-York City. Of course, this question has long since been satisfactorily solved by those favored with wealth. Thousands have joined the annual exodus from our shores, and taken their flight to interesting countries in the Old World. Others have gone on a tour through the length and breadth of our own magnificent continent. Still another class of Summer tourists prefer a sojourn in Canada during the warm months, or quietly retire to their country residences until the chill Fall evenings make them long to return to the comforts of city life. Besides these, there are the well-known frequenters of our popular watering places and other Summer breathing spots, to whom life would be a blank indeed if they did not "do" the season as they had always "done" it, at some fashionable, and consequently uncomfortable, resort. But there is a much more numerous class of citizens to whom these pleasures are denied, and to whom the prospect of suffering the innumerable ills and annoyances incidental to a residence in a crowded city during the scorching Summers peculiar to our climate, is anything but pleasing. The portion of the community referred to are the middle and working classes, who toil incessantly from Monday morning until Saturday night, and look forward with intense pleasure to the coming of Sunday, the only day, generally speaking, on which they can shake off the dust of the City, and with their wives and little ones enjoy a few hours' recreation beyond the smoke and din of workshops and crowded tenements. To this large class of citizens the opportunity of spending their Sundays or holidays pleasantly and in the pursuit of healthful enjoyment is of incalculable value, and is undoubtedly a great means of emptying many of the vile liquor dens with which the City swarms, and considerably decreasing the usual return of prisoners at the Police Courts. Perhaps no city in the world can boast of a greater variety of charming localities within a few hours' distance than New-York. With the noble Hudson River on one side, and the East River on the other, each vieing with the other in the inducements offered to excursionists, and the close proximity of Staten Island, Long Island, and the many favorite spots in New-Jersey patronized by New-Yorkers, it is strange if the peculiar tastes of each cannot be gratified. The average New-York excursionist looks forward to a day's absence from the City with the utmost pleasure, and manages so to vary his trips as to embrace nearly all the popular resorts during his series of Summer visits. To this class the following facts will be interesting:

LONG ISLAND.

From its close proximity to New-York, as well as from the number and attractiveness of its numerous charming country and sea-side resorts, Long Island unquestionably takes precedence as a breathing-place for the pent-up population of the Metropolis. The favorite place of resort on the island is Rockaway Beach. Its advantages as a watering-place are unsurpassed, combining, as it does, magnificent surf and still-water bathing with other attractions. A natural breakwater is formed by Hog Island, a sandy island several miles in length, which has been thrown up by the action of the sea, and in the creek formed between this and the mainland capital still-water bathing and sailing can be enjoyed. But the principal feature of the place is its surf-bathing, which cannot be surpassed. The mighty Atlantic comes rolling in along the level beach for miles and miles, breaking in mountains of spray on the shore, the white-crested breakers presenting a picture of great beauty. The water is said by the regular habitués of the place to possess more strengthening power than is to be found at more fashionable resorts, and hence the old frequenters of the spot make it their favored watering-place year after year, notwithstanding that the tide of fashion has set in another direction. Hog Island, on which all the surf-bathing grounds are situated, is reached by means of sail-boats, which are kept constantly engaged conveying bathers to and from the beach. The majority of the visitors to Far Rockaway spend almost all their time on the island, enjoying the cool ocean breezes to be found there even in the most extreme heat. Notwithstanding the presence of a dangerous undercurrent and the formation of deep gulleys, caused by the throwing up of still another island of sand outside of Hog Island, the number of accidents recorded is remarkbly few, the proprietors of the bathing grounds exercising great caution, and providing an abundance of stout lines for the protection of bathers. Excellent sailing can also be enjoyed, a fleet of well-appointed boats being always in readiness to carry parties up the creek. A pleasant sail can be had by making the trip to Fire Island, or, as is frequently done, by running along the coast before the wind outside the line of breakers. Extended fishing excursions, clam bakes, sociable hops, serenades, and moonlight sailing-parties are among the pleasures indulged in by those who stay in Rockaway for any length of time. The outlook to seaward from Rockaway, is magnificent. The air of the place is cool and bracing, and the country in the immediate vicinity not unattractive, being tastefully laid out for Summer residences, and carefully cultivated. Although one cannot expect to find everything just as they would wish, the accommodation in Rockaway, when the place is not unendurably crowded, is good. Of course, when some thousands of hungry excursionists run down from the City, and invade the hotel dining-rooms, one has got to take just whatever he can get and be thankful; but on ordinary days the tables are plentifully supplied with quite as good fare as can be obtained at much more pretentious resorts, and with the keen appetite certain to be induced by the sharp sea air, the absence of unnecessary delicacies is forgotten. Among the hotels of Rockaway the United States Hotel deservedly takes first place. It is spacious, well kept, and neat, and stands beside the residence of Judge Donohue, on a magnificent site overlooking the ocean, to which it has the right of way—a privilege not enjoyed by the houses situated further inland. The accommodation at the United States is excellent, and it is, therefore, much frequented by the better class of visitors to Rockaway. It was thoroughly renovated throughout during the Spring, and judging from the numerous applications already made for accommodation, will be as well filled this Summer as it has been in former seasons. A private entrance and fleet of boats connects the United States Hotel with the beach, and a magnificent view to sea can be obtained from the piazza and windows of the building. The Surf Hotel is also near the beach, but does not occupy as commanding a position as the United States. The other hotels are all situated inland, in the village of Rockaway. Among those most frequented are the Coleman House, the Pavillion, the Madison House, Mott's, and the National. Sunday trains on the Long Island Railroad for Far Rockaway leave Thirty-fourth Street Ferry at 9:45 A. M. and 1:15, 6:45 and 7:15 P. M., returning at 7:15, 8, and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. The week-day trains leave Thirty-fourth Street Ferry at 7:45, 9:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:45, 6:45, and 7:15 P. M., and Rockaway at 6:55, 8:08, 9:05 A. M., and 2, 4:55, and 6 P. M. The South-side Railroad trains leave South Eighth street, Brooklyn, (from Roosevelt Street Ferry twenty minutes before,) for Rockaway at 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

There are so many other pleasant spots scattered all over Long Island, where a day can be pleasantly spent, that it would be almost impossible to enumerate them, even did space permit. It is only necessary to say that the pleasant towns of Flushing, Hempstead, Greenport, Montauk, Sag Harbor, Jamaica, Babylon, Orient, together with Fire Island, Shelter Island, or any of the hundreds of charming retreats to be found on the line of the different Long Island railroads, will well repay a visit.

CONEY ISLAND.

This much-abused and withal much-used watering-place, which was once the only seaside resort of the fashion of the Metropolis, has sadly deteriorated during recent years, and is becoming every season more the resort of thieves and "three-card monte" men, who seem to defy all efforts to drive them from the island. Of course Coney Island, notwithstanding its many disadvantages, will always be patronized by thousands of the middle, and tens of thousands of the working, classes, who delight in a good plunge in the breakers, but who have neither the time nor the inclination to betake themselves beyond a short distance from the City. Everybody knows that the bathing at Coney Island is good, and the means of communication ample and pleasant, but the accommodation afforded and the company to be encountered there are anything but what the lovers of comfort and decency would look for. Coney Island seems to be the great lavatory of the "great unwashed," and while many go there to enjoy a few hours in the surf, a great many others repair to the spot to cheat and steal all they can. The proprietors of bathing grounds and hotels—who pay large rents for their privileges—honestly endeavor, it is true, to protect their patrons from the landsharks, thieves, and confidence operators who are always to be found there; but so numerous has this class of visitors become of late that it is almost impossible to guard against them. The sail down the bay to Coney Island is one of the most agreeable to be had in the vicinity of New-York, and is much availed of by those in quest of a good sea breeze, a large majority of whom make the trip to the island and back without leaving the steam-boat. The disgraceful scenes frequently witnessed on board the returning boats when in possession of the roughs, have become notorious, and have deterred many from from making this otherwise pleasant excursion. One other disadvantage under which Coney Island suffers in common with Staten Island is the throwing up on the beach of dead carcases from the Bay, the effluvia from which is at times disagreeably perceptible. On a quiet week-day, however, when the excursionists are few, and thieves and card-sharpers consequently absent, a pleasant day's recreation and excellent bathing can be enjoyed on Coney Island. The horse-car route from Fulton Ferry to the island, passing Prospect Park and the many pleasant spots along the Coney Island road, is a pleasant one and much patronized. The steam cars, starting from Green-Wood Cemetery and running to the beach at short intervals, are also generally availed of by visitors wishing rapid transit. The Coney Island steam-boats, which are comfortable and make good time, are largely patronized by New-Yorkers. They leave the North and East Rivers at convenient hours during the day.

STATEN ISLAND.

Staten Island, with its beautiful green sloping hills, luxuriant trees, exquisite scenery, elegant villas, and pleasant villages, is so well-known to New-Yorkers that it is almost unnecessary to refer to it here. Its close proximity to the City, the pleasant nature of its surroundings, and the delightful sail to be enjoyed in reaching it, render Staten Island one of the most popular resorts in the vicinity of the Metropolis. The pretty villages of Port Richmond, Mariner's Harbor, New-Brighton, Factoryville, Elliotville, Tompkinsville, Stapleton and Clifton, are all delightfully situated, and offer considerable attractions to excursionists. A short trip by the steam-cars brings the visitor to Perth Amboy, a famous fishing resort, which is much frequented by the lovers of piscatorial sport. The island abounds in pleasure gardens and tastefully laid out parks, and the view of the bay and out to sea to be obtained from its bold headlands is simply magnificent, and amply compensates for the labor of climbing the higher points. The view of the different vessels entering and leaving the harbor is unobstructed, and the many towns and villages dotting the shores of New-Jersey and Long Island are distinctly visible. The crowded condition of the ferry-boats to Staten Island on Sundays and holidays attests the favor in which this holiday resort is held by New-Yorkers.

THE FOREIGN MAILS.

The following correspondence in relation to the British and American postal service appeared in the Liverpool *Post* of the 13th inst.:

To John Tilley, Esq., C. B., Secretary, General Post Office, London.

SIR: We observe that Mr. William Inman has written to you regarding the deputation of members of Parliament and leading city merchants who waited upon the Right Honorable the Postmaster General on the 30th ultimo, to urge, in the interests of the public, that a mail should be made up by the White Star Line of steamers, sailing weekly between this port and New-York, on account of their great speed and regularity.

The gentlemen forming the deputation (and who, with the exception of Mr. G. H. Fletcher, were wholly unconnected with the company, either directly or indirectly) had two prominent facts to guide them in forming the views which they put forward on that occasion. One was a tabulated return of passages made both outward and homeward by all Atlantic steamers during the years 1872, 1873, and first quarter of 1874; and the other was a personal and practical knowledge of the advantage which would accrue to the community generally from an extended mail service. By these figures, it appeared that during the period named the Inman Thursday mail steamers occupied, on an average, over one day and a quarter more time on the passage than the White Star boats sailing on the same day; it being clearly understood and expressed that the voyages were in all cases calculated from the respective hours of departure from Queenstown and arrival at Sandy Hook, New-York.

Mr. Inman does not, so far as we can see, dispute these figures, which include the usual period of Winter navigation; but he now lays before you sundry Summer voyages, viz. between the 4th of April and 19th of June of this year, a period of two and a half months, when his newest and fastest vessels happened to be simultaneously concentrated, and upon the faith of their performances Mr. Inman contends that the statements of Mr. Seeley and others fall to the ground. We venture to think that few persons will agree with such an assertion, and that the fallacy of arguing from exceptional circumstances to a general principle will be sufficiently apparent.

The allusion made to Mr. Archibald, her Majesty's Consul at New-York, does not appear to us in any way to affect the questions which guided the deputation, and can only have been introduced to your notice on purely personal grounds. Mr. Archibald was not invited to arbitrate upon facts connected with the relative passages of the White Star and Inman vessels, but to decide merely whether it was permitted under a resolution of the North Atlantic Steam Traffic Conference that such facts should be published in the newspapers. This body, which has now ceased to exist, did pass a resolution, at the instance of some of the older lines, (whose vessels did not compare favorably with those of their neighbors,) to the effect that no comparative statements of passages should be published on account of the ill-feeling which they might engender among the members of the conference. Our New-York agent, however, in his desire to put forward all facts which might tell in his favor when tendering for the United States mails, published a comparative statement, the publication of which was complained of by Mr. Inman, though its accuracy was not disputed. We must, therefore, confess that it appears to us, so far as Mr. Inman is concerned, he has not shown much discretion in giving prominence to this circumstance, for it can scarcely be considered flattering to his vessels that a publication of facts in regard to them should have been held by Mr. Archibald to involve their disparagement.

There is a very pointed allusion made in Mr. Inman's letter, to which we must take exception, and that is the gratuitous and unfounded assertion that the vessels of the White Star Line take a dangerous course in the navigation of the Atlantic, and that they go through the ice region; and, as he refers more particularly to the track charts of the City of Chester and Adriatic, and to paragraphs which appeared in Lloyd's book a short time back respecting icebergs, by a careful reference thereto we think it will be found that the ice was in the more immediate track of the City of Chester.

We consider it due to ourselves to state most emphatically that this company's steamers are steered a course differing according to the various seasons of the year, but which, in the opinion of the most experienced Atlantic navigators, is that best calculated to keep them clear of ice and other dangers; and we can also state with confidence that our commanders spare no pains to insure the safety of the valuable lives and property intrusted to their charge. The fact of the company themselves being their own underwriters, to a large extent, is a guarantee in itself that no risk whatever is run that can in any way be avoided. A reference to the American mail schedule for the present month, inclosed herewith, will show that only two out of the four Saturday mails are awarded to the Inman Line, the remaining two to the White Star.

Having thus referred to the untimely and uncalled-for remarks of Mr. Inman, we commend once more to the Right Honorable the Postmaster General the early and favorable consideration of the requests made by the influential deputation of merchants and others, who expressed to him of their own knowledge, and from practical working experience, the serious obstruction which is entailed upon the trade by the non-arrival of shipping documents and consular invoices simultaneously with the goods; and we think it may be safely assumed that these gentlemen would not have spoken so distinctly as to these difficulties, nor yet that letters exhibited to Lord John Manners would have been written by importers in America unless a substantial impediment had been found to exist.

We feel sure that you will sanction our publication of this letter, in case we should consider such a course desirable, and remain, Sir, your obedient servants,

ISMAY, IMRIE & CO.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON, July 10, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, I beg leave to state that it shall be submitted for the consideration of the Postmaster General.

In the meantime I have to inform you that there is no objection to your making your letter public in case you consider such a course desirable. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN TILLEY.

Messrs. ISMAY, IMRIE & Co., Liverpool.

ARMY REORGANIZATION IN SWEDEN.

There has been a good deal of misunderstanding abroad, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, as to the course that matters have taken in Sweden with regard to army reorganization. So far from the question absolutely dividing the Legislature and the Crown, it does not appear that either the King or his Ministers have positively adopted the project put forward, which was generally understood to be too expensive as well as too stringent for acceptance. The scheme was the result of a commission appointed some time since to review the whole subject in connection with the means and wants of the country, and composed chiefly of professional men; and it is now stated that it was laid before the Chamber solely as a means of throwing light on the question—in fact, merely as material for consideration, and not as a definite proposal from the Government. Universal service is its leading feature, but the period proposed with the colors was to be fixed as low as ten months for the line, twelve for the artillery and engineers, and seventeen for the cavalry. To make up for this comparatively short time in the ranks, every man would have to turn out to an annual training of thirty days for his first two years' service in the reserve, to be reduced afterward to ten. The projectors calculated that their plan would enable Sweden to bring 106,000 men into the field at a pinch, after providing for all garrison services. There seems to be no feature of originality in the design, which in its chief points is an attempt to improve on that of Switzerland by turning general militia service into a very short general service in the line. Its one advantage to be offered the tax-payers in exchange for the increased burden was the doing away with the present system, under which the proprietors of the land have to support certain local troops. But, on the other hand, it would add nearly fifty per cent. on to the war budget of the little Kingdom, and this alone would probably be fatal to any attempt to force it on the Chamber.

THE TROY IRON MILLS.

The Troy *Times* of Saturday evening says: "Repairs in all the mills at the iron works are being pushed forward vigorously, and it is anticipated that at least a portion of Burden's works will resume operations on the 3d of August. Whether work will be resumed in Corning's Mills or not, at that time, is not decided, but they will start the following week at any rate. The steel works and the Rensselaer works will not resume operations until about the middle of August, and perhaps not then. Prospects for a better iron trade this Fall are good, and steady work is expected. Corning's 'old water-mill' has continued in operation all Summer, and will not close until after the other mills start up, if at all. About forty men are employed there. The project of building an extension to the steel works has been abandoned for the present."

FALL OF THE "FLYING MAN."

It had been announced, says the London *Telegraph*, that M. de Groof, the "Flying Man," would repeat at the Cremorne Gardens "his astounding performance of flying through the air a distance of 5,000 feet." True to this announcement the Flying Man did endeavor to repeat the exploit which he had accomplished in safety ten days before, and perished in the attempt. M. de Groof was a Belgian who had expended years in constructing for himself an apparatus with which he believed it possible to imitate the flight of a bird. The general outline of this apparatus was in imitation of a bat's wings, the framework being made of cane, and the intervening membrane of stout waterproof silk. The wings were in all 37 feet long, with an average breadth of 4 feet, while the tail was 18 feet by 3. These wings were inserted into two hinged frames that were attached to a wooden stand, upon which the aëronaut took his place. Here he had three levers which he worked by hand to give his machine propulsion or guidance, as might be required; his theory being that having started from a given height he could manage his descent so as to reach the earth by a sort of inclined swooping motion without risk of concussion. About a year ago M. De Groof made an attempt, of which our correspondent at the time telegraped the particulars, to descend from a great height on the Grande Place at Brussels. The effort was a failure, but *L'Homme Volant*, as he was then called, escaped unhurt, though his network was afterward torn in pieces by the crowd. On Monday, the 29th ult., however, M. De Groot repeated his experiment at Cremorne Gardens with success. Mr. Baum, the proprietor of the Gardens, had, it seems, after making an engagement with him, felt some uneasiness as to the result, and at first refused to allow the trial to be made. The "Flying Man" protested the absolute feasibility of his scheme, and insisted on the contract being carried out; and this was done. The wings and stand were attached to a balloon guided by Mr. Simmons, who, after drifting over London toward Brandon, in Essex, released his companion at a considerable height—300 or 400 feet, it is said—and the flying apparatus was immediately set in motion. "For a time," it is stated, "it was a race between the aëronaut and the flyer, De Groof winning by two fields' lengths, and attaining the ground in perfect safety."

How the accident occurred last night cannot be clearly ascertained. The apparatus, previous to the ascent, seemed in satisfactory order, and De Groof—though, according to custom, he took an affectionate farewell of his wife, appeared fully confident of making a successful ascent. About 7:45 the balloon was cut loose, and rose slowly in the air, bearing with it the Flying Man and his gear. There was hardly a breath of air, a circumstance which might have been supposed to be favorable to the performance of an aëronautical feat of the kind. Be this as it may, however, when the balloon had attained a height of 300 or 400 feet the unfortunate performer seemed either to mistrust his own powers or the capability of his apparatus, for he was heard by the spectators below shouting to the man in the balloon to bring him nearer the earth. This request was complied with, and the balloon descended slowly toward Robert street, which lies a quarter of a mile or so to the north of Cremorne Gardens. On approaching St. Luke's Church, Mr. Simmons, the balloonist, was heard to say, "You must cut loose now, or you'll come on the church roof." The answer was, "Yes; let me drop into the churchyard," and these were, no doubt, the last words De Groof uttered. He cut the rope when about eighty feet from the ground, but, to the horror of the spectators, who must have numbered many thousands, the apparatus, instead of inflating with the pressure of the air, collapsed, and, turning round and round in its descent, fell with great violence in Robert street, a yard or two from the curb-stone. Assistance to the unfortunate man was instantly forthcoming. Although still breathing, he was insensible, but the dispatch with which he was extricated from the wreck of his apparatus and conveyed to Chelsea Infirmary proved in vain. He never recovered consciousness, and on his arrival at the hospital the surgeons pronounced him dead. Mme. De Groof, who witnessed her husband's fall, fainted at the sight, and a still more painful scene took place a short time later at the hospital, when she learned the whole sad truth. The apparatus was carried off in shreds by the crowd before the police could secure it. It only remains to add that the balloon, on being freed from the weight of De Groof and his flying-machine, soared away over the metropolis in a north-easterly direction, and at dark was seen at a great height above Victoria Park, where it was watched with much interest by large numbers of people, who were, of course, ignorant of the shocking tragedy in which it had played a part.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Prof. Richard R. Procter writes to the London *News*, under date of July 11: "I overlooked till to-day Mr. Garbett's letter of the 4th inst., pointing out that Bouvet, Marion, and Prince Edward Islands are the best places for applying the mid-transit method. He is quite right; but there is no chance of any one of these islands being occupied for the purpose. (He seems to forget that this country is not Germany, or France, or America.) Cape Town and Port Natal are much more convenient and are both superior for the mid-transit method to any southern station yet provided for. Any astronomical photographer who chose to visit either, with the means of taking daguerreotypes of the sun at the time of mid-transit, could obtain data at least equalling in value those gathered at the best of the southern stations provided for by our salaried astronomors. No astronomical skill, indeed, would be required. In a letter addressed to a weekly scientific journal, Mr. Garbett seems to complain that his proposition has been advanced so late. Apparently he is not aware of the fact that I submitted it to the Astronomical Society more than a year ago, in a paper republished in my *Universe and the Coming Transits*. Among some rather curious circumstances brought to light by the correspondence which has recently reached me is this—that June, 1873, a communication on the subject of Mr. Garbett's proposition was addressed to the Astronomer Royal for England, who thereupon stated that provision had been made for applying the method."

HARDSHIPS OF TRAVEL.

Many of those who take the ordinary Swiss round this year, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, will be disappointed to learn that no practical progress has been made in the much-talked-of railroad over the well-known Wengern Alp pass. Ever since the success of the now-familiar Rigi Line, which pays over twelve per cent. to its bold constructors, there have been various projects for carrying out the same principle elsewhere. None of these, however, have taken a definite shape but that above referred to, the legal rights for which were fully conceded some months since to the Swiss association known as the Société de Construction, whose plans for it are fully prepared. The scheme is to carry an ordinary line out of Interlaken, connecting it first with the new railroad just made for the Thun traffic, up the valley of the Lutschine to the hamlet known as Zweilutschinen, where the two streams coming from the Lauterbach and Grindelwald valleys meet. Here it is to fork into two separate lines, one to each of those favorite resorts, and a mountain line, carried over all the steeper parts of the Wengern Alp on precisely the same principle that has succeeded so admirably on the Rigi, is to connect their two extremities. The calculation of the designers is that of the 30,000 travelers who now annually go to or through Interlaken, it may be reckoned that one out of five would desire to make a trip thus prepared for them at least up one of the valleys. And if two-thirds of these, or 40,000 in all, were to follow the route completely, a handsome profit would be realized. Everything has been got ready for carrying out the project but the capital. Unfortunately, for some reason or other, Swiss investors (and Swiss railroads are chiefly made by these) are shy of the speculation, and for this year at least travelers who desire to see the wonders of the fall at the Lauterbach, and the glacier, which is the glory of the Grindelwald, must avail themselves, as before, of the hardly-used animals that form part of the stock-in-trade of the Interlaken hotel-keeper.

ARBITRATION COURTS.

The London *Economist* says the course taken by the arbitrators in the case of the European Assurance Company on the vexed subject of novation shows very strongly one of the characteristic dangers of such courts—that no one arbitrator is bound to follow the judgment of another, as Judges in courts of law would be bound, and that consequently one set of cases may be decided on one principle, and another set on a different principle. In the present instance the difference is between one arbitrator and another in the same case. The European Assurance arbitrator was at first Lord Westbury, but his death compelled a new appointment, and his successor, Lord Romilly, applies a different doctrine on the subject of novation from what Lord Westbury applied. Lord Westbury's decisions leans entirely to the view that novation could with difficulty be established, an explicit act being required from the policy-holder to show that in paying premiums to a new company he dispensed with the liability of the original company, and did not merely treat the new company as its agent. But Lord Romilly leans to the opposite view, which was also that of Lord Cairns in the Albert cases—that a shareholder by paying premiums to a new company implicitly gives up his claim on the old company, and has either a claim on the new company or none at all. Hence there is a complete conflict of authority in the same case, and policy-holders and others interested are affected differently, according to the accident of the date at which their cases have been tried. The difference thus displayed is certainly most unfortunate, and is a serious drawback to the system of appointing arbitrators to get through a large amount of mixed judicial and administrative work for which the courts are unfitted. The only compensation is that Lord Romilly, in returning to the earlier view of Lord Cairns, practically endeavors to give that authority to precedent which was impaired by Lord Westbury in disregarding the doctrine which Lord Cairns had laid down; but there is no security that some other arbitrator will not in turn revert to the doctrines of Lord Westbury, and so still further increase the uncertainty of the Insurance law when companies have to be wound up by arbitration.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 25.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$4,000 N. J. Cen. 1st.	107½	100 Panama	110
100 Pac. Mail...b3.	43⅞	600 Lake Shore	71⅞
300 West. Union	72⅛	100 do...s5.	71⅞
100 do	72¼	500 do...b3.	71⅞
200 do	72¼	100 North-w'n...b3.	37⅞
100 do...s3.	72⅛	100 Rock Island	98
100 do	72¼	300 St. Paul	35⅛
50 N. Y. C. & Hud	99½	100 do...b3.	35⅛
50 do	99⅝	50 Del. Lack. & Wn.	107¼
800 Erie Railway	32⅛	100 Bos., H. & E.	1¾
100 Tol. & Wab...b3.	35¼		

MONDAY, July 27—A. M.

The retrospect of the events in the Wall Street Market during the week just closed, fails to develop any occurrences of special or peculiar interest, for beyond the discussion elicited by the placing of the new Funded Loan, the passing of a semi-annual dividend by the Directory of the Lake Shore Road, and the new Erie litigation in which the Attorney General rendered an opinion, the markets have been extremely dull, with generally weak prices and small dealings. We have nothing to add in the way of information concerning the loan to what we said yesterday. The transaction is poised like Mohammed's coffin, between success and failure, and the result will, in all probability, be known to-day. For the sake of our national credit we cannot but hope that the negotiations may terminate satisfactorily. In regard to Lake Shore, the "street" experienced a severe disappointment. It had been generally hoped and expected that Commodore Vanderbilt had been simply keeping still on the subject, and that the only reason why the dividend was not declared was because he could not do just what everybody said he ought to do. It was known that the earnings for the six months had left a surplus of 3¼ or 3½ ₽ cent. on the capital stock, which might be applied to a dividend payment, and though it would have reduced the stock to a 6½ or 7 ₽ cent. grade, the prevalent impression was that that course would be pursued. Speculation, as has been the case during the past month, was consequently very active in Lake Shore during the early part of the week, and when, at the Directors' meeting, the dividend was passed, the whole market broke, the decline in Lake Shore being 2½ ₽ cent., and from ½ to 1⅞ in the remainder of the list. A partial recovery followed, varying from ¼ to ⅞ ₽ cent., but there was no revival of activity, and the market continued weak and drooping to the close, Saturday's dealings being absolutely insignificant and the smallest of the season. In the suit of Angell vs. The Erie Railway Company, the Attorney General filed an opinion, in which he holds that in his judgment the company has exceeded its charter powers in several important respects, and that the suit for an accounting and receivership will properly lie against them, though the immediate appointment of a Receiver is not deemed necessary. This decision affected the stock to a decline of 1 ₽ cent., which was succeeded by a recovery of ⅝ ₽ cent., without affecting any of the other stocks. Pacific Mail was depressed toward the close of the week by the loss of the company's steam-ship Guatemala, the decline being 1⅝ ₽ cent. The Money market was quiet and extremely easy, call loans being done at 2@3 ₽ cent., and prime discounts quoted at 5½@6½ ₽ cent. The state of trade is at present in the inactive interval between the Summer and the Fall, and there is consequently no demand for money. Two or three weeks, however, will doubtless bring a healthy stimulus into the market, by the money requirements for crop moving and exports. The crop reports are of the most promising character from all parts of the country, and the South-west will make a larger grain yield than for many years past. Foreign Exchange was dull and heavy early in the week, with a tendency to lower rates. The closing prices were higher and steady, by reason of an advance in the nominal asking rates by the leading exchange firm on account of settlements falling due. Gold was very quiet throughout the week, but one large sale ($5,000,000) being reported. The extreme prices were 110¼@109⅝, the market closing strong at 110. In Government Bonds there has been a firm feeling, with considerable activity, and an improvement in prices, apparently running counter to the course of gold. The demand has been largest for registered issues, clearly indicating a prevalent investment inquiry and feeling. There has been nothing of especial note in State Securities, Railway Mortgages, or Bank Shares, in which the dealings have been steady at fair prices, and with fractional changes in the scale of fluctuations.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks, as reported through the Clearing-house, shows a diminution of $1,108,600 in Specie, and an average of $1,861,100 in Legal Tender. The loans are augmented $1,146,900, and the deposits $1,329,700. The total reserve of the banks on the week's averages amounts to $90,361,500, against $89,609,000 last week, showing an increase of $652,500. The legal requirement of reserve is $61,078,575, and the aggregate actual reserve, being $90,361,500, gives an excess of $29,282,925. The excess last week was $28,863,100. The following is a comparative statement of the past three weeks:

	July 11.	July 18.	July 25.
Loans	$287,088,400	$285,315,000	$284,168,100
Specie	27,375,400	27,755,300	26,646,700
Circulation	25,923,700	25,727,500	25,767,600
Deposits	243,525,600	242,983,600	244,314,300
Legal Tender	61,335,100	61,853,700	63,714,800

The following shows the changes for the past two weeks:

		July 18.		July 25.
Loans	Dec.	$1,773,400	Dec.	$1,146,900
Specie	Inc.	379,900	Dec.	1,108,600
Circulation	Dec.	196,200	Inc.	40,100
Deposits	Dec.	542,000	Inc.	1,329,700
Legal Tender	Inc.	518,600	Inc.	1,861,100

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	July 18.	July 25.	Differences.
Specie	$27,755,300	$26,646,700	Dec. $1,108,600
Legal Tender	61,853,700	$63,714,800	Inc. 1,861,100
Total reserve	$89,609,000	$90,361,500	Inc. $752,500
Reserve requir'd against deposits	$60,745,900	$61,078,575	
Excess of reserve above legal requirement	$28,863,100	$29,282,925	Inc. $419,825

Since the new law regulating the currency went into effect, the reserve has shown a steady increase of excess above the legal requirement. On June 27, the first Bank Statement under the new law, the surplus reserve was $24,405,200, the aggregate increase since that date, or during precisely one month, being $4,857,725. The following shows the prices of stocks based on closing rates for the week:

COURSE OF STOCKS AND GOLD—THE WEEK.

		July 26, '73.
U. S. New 5s, C., '81	113¼@113⅛@113⅜@113¼	116
U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅞@113⅛@113@113¼	119¼
U. S. 5-20 C., '67	117½@117⅜@117½@117⅝	118⅞
American Gold	110¼@110⅛@109⅞@109¾	115½
Bills on London. 60 days	$4 86½@$4 87@$4 86¾@$4 87½	109⅛
N. Y. Central & Hud.	99⅞@100¼@99⅞@99⅝	104⅜
Chicago & Rock Island	97¾@97½@98⅜@98	110⅝
Pacific Mail	44¼@44⅜@44¼@43⅞	38¼
St. Paul, Common	35⅛@34⅝@35@35⅛	51¾
St. Paul, Preferred	54¾@54@53⅜@54	73⅞
Western Union	72⅛@71¾@71½@72⅛	91⅜
Union Pacific	26⅜@26⅝@26½@26⅜	27⅞
Lake Shore	73@73¾@71¼@71⅞	93¾
Toledo & Wabash	35¼@34¾@35⅛@35¼	71½
North-west, Common	38¼@37½@38@37⅞	69¾
North-west, Pref.	56@55¼@55@54⅞@54¾	83¼
Del. & Lack.	107@107½@107¼@107½@107¼	100½
Central of N. J.	105⅞@106@105¾@105⅝	102½
Panama	110@110½@110@109¾@110	115¾
Erie	32¾@31⅞@31½@31@31⅞@32⅛	59½
Ohio & Mississippi	25⅜@25@25½@25¼	39¾
C., C. & Ind. Cen.	17⅛@17@17⅜@17¾@17⅝	31⅝
Harlem	125@124½@124¼@124½@125	133¾

The import entries at this port of foreign dry goods and general merchandise (not including foreign specie) for the fiscal year just closed amounted to $380,890,275, of which $160,065,310 were embraced in the six months ending Dec. 31, 1873. The following are the import values of the same class during the current calendar year:

January	$30,211,665	June	$32,446,690
February	34,616,354	July 3	5,443,762
March	42,448,552	July 11	7,814,988
April	40,569,095	July 18	6,358,478
May	40,532,709	July 25	8,740,546
Total to date			$249,182,839
For corresponding period 1873			233,274,226
For corresponding period 1872			244,601,289

The Produce exports from the port of New-York for the week amounted to $5,308,096, a decrease from last week of $959,260. For the corresponding week of last year the exports amounted in value to $6,529,662, and of 1872, $4,913,437. The total exports of Produce since Jan. 1, 1874, are $163,943,315, against $157,131,573 for the corresponding period of last year, and $120,002,354 of 1872.

The exports of Gold and Silver from New-York for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, amounted to $50,198,126, against $59,627,723 in 1873. For the current calendar year the Specie exports have been as follows:

January	$2,660,508	June	$6,913,755
February	2,[illegible]0,862	July 3	541,000
March	2,[illegible]27,822	July 11	1,095,747
April	2,467,005	July 18	484,623
May	12,775,800	July 25	676,680
Total to date			$33,123,802
For corresponding period, 1873			36,062,699
For corresponding period, 1872			53,161,710

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury Department, and the Gold Interest paid out by this office, amounted to $63,220,506 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, against $71,932,471 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. For the current calendar year the receipts and payments have been as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$10,195,293	January	$9,752,291
February	10,386,566	February	3,481,055
March	11,029,633	March	4,077,472
April	9,819,441	April	2,373,644
May	8,679,313	May	8,669,601
June	7,606,000	June	2,104,000
July 3	1,570,800	July 3	9,709,460
July 11	2,137,300	July 11	3,657,300
July 18	2,085,200	July 18	1,475,000
July 25	2,639,468	July 25	1,250,383
Total	$66,149,014	Total	$46,550,226

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Principal and Interest in Gold.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line, with Traffic Guarantee of Eastern Railroad Company, of Massachusetts, for sale by

Fairbanks & Co., 311 Broadway, N. Y. | Fairbanks, Brown & Co., 2 Milk st., Boston.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for investment securities, also gold and exchange, executed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 25, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	11	Hides, No.	650
Cotton, bales	42	Hides, bales	400
Copper, bbls	171	Leather, sides	13,657
Copper, cakes	628	Oil-cake, pkgs	789
Eggs, bbls	862	Cut-meats, pkgs	236
Flour, bbls	17,637	Grease, pkgs	8
Wheat, bushels	67,135	Butter, pkgs	2,713
Corn, bushels	72,302	Cheese, pkgs	19,282
Oats, bushels	600	Tallow, pkgs	91
Malt, bushels	600	Starch, bxs	365
Beans, bbls	267	Tobacco, hhds	1,154
Corn Meal, bbls	1,150	Tobacco, bxs, &c	305
Flax, bales	245	Whisky, bbls	121
Tow, bales	49	Wool, bales	479
Hops, bales	12		

CANDLES—Have been in moderate demand at former rates, with Adamantine at 13½c.@18c.; Parafine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₽ lb.

COAL—Has been comparatively dull, with House Cannel quoted about steady at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel, $11; Cumberland Soft at $7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ₽ ton.

COFFEE—Firm, but quiet to-day; 2,544 bags Rio, by the Merrimac, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been almost wholly neglected for early delivery. Holders have been claiming rather higher prices, checking the demand to some extent. Sales, 245 bales to spinners, and 193 bales to shippers. For forward delivery a fair business has been reported, opening at an advance of 1-16c.@3-32c., but closing a shade easier than yesterday under more liberal offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,900 bales, (of which 5,700 bales were last evening, and 9,200 bales to-day,) and 1,600 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 16⅛c.; August, 16⅛c.@16 5-32c.; September, 16½c.@16 17-32c.; October, 16 7-16c.@16 15-32c.; November, 16 11-32c.@16 13-32c.; December, 16 11-32c.@16 13-32c., ₽ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 42 bales ₽ railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 407 bales....The week's exports hence have been 2,765 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports thus far this season have been 2,760,971 bales, (including 1,801,893 bales to Great Britain, and 959,078 bales to the Continent,) against 2,604,716 bales the same time in 1872-3.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	15 15-16	15 15-16
Low Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Middling	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been attracting more attention, and have been held with more firmness in the leading instances.

DYEWOODS—Have been quoted firm, yet have been in very moderate request, with San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22, currency; Jamaica do., $20, gold; San Domingo Fustic, $22@$23, gold; Jamaica do., $22, gold, and Mexican do., $20, gold.

FERTILIZERS—Have been rather slow of sale within the previous range.

FISH—A good inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds, on a generally firm basis as to values. Dry Cod quoted at $4 25@$5 50 ₽ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10@$15; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $7@$10 ₽ bbl. Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 35c.@40c. for Scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1, ₽ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited request since our last, yet prices have been without material change. The export call has been light, and the few bids made for lines have been unsatisfactory to holders. The sales since our last have been 9,700 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $5 25@$6 25; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 55@$4 50; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 15; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 60@$6 10, chiefly at $5 65@$5 75; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $6 10@$7, chiefly at $6 25@$6 50 for the West Indies; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$6 10, chiefly at $5 65@$5 75; poor to choice brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 65@$6 15, mainly at $5 75@$6; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for Shipping, at $5 65@$6 25, mainly at $5 75@$6, and trade and family Extras within the previous range....Southern Flour sold to the extent of 1,400 bbls., within the previous range, including 600 bbls for export at an average of $8, and 400 bbls. for do., at $7@$7 15 ₽ bbl....Rye Flour firm, but quiet; 290 bbls. sold....Corn-meal dull at former rates. Sales, 325 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been comparatively dull, but in view of the restricted offerings of prime, especially of Milwaukee stock prices have been quoted firm. The export demand has been mostly for odd lots of stock to provide for maturing freight engagements, though toward the close a few boat-loads were purchased. Liverpool steam-room having been received at a reduction of fully 1d. ₽ bushel. Winter Wheat has been in moderate request, mainly for shipment, though in part for milling, at, however, easier and drooping prices for new, the offerings of which have been increasing. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at $1 38 for strictly prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 34@$1 35 for No. 1 Duluth and Minnesota Spring, car stock; $1 32½@$1 33½ for No. 2 Minnesota do.; $1 33@$1 35 for fair to choice No. 2 Milwaukee do., odd lots, with $1 35 asked for boat-loads of prime; $1 28@$1 31 for No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, car stock, with $1 30 reported bid for prime No. 2 Chicago, afloat; $1 23@$1 35 for ungraded Spring; $1 50 for new White Kentucky, and $1 35 for new Red Ohio, (for export,) $1 40 for prime new Amber Tennessee, for milling purposes; $1 28@$1 33 for fair to choice old Red Western, chiefly at $1 33 for export; for prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, last half of August delivery, bids of $1 32 were reported....Corn has been in less demand, and, though opening rather more firmly, closing heavily. There has been less inquiry noted for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 102,000 bushels at 80c.@82c. for poor to very choice Mixed Western, afloat, at 80½c.@81c. for very good to strictly prime samples; 80c. for choice do. do., in store, for export; 81½c.@83c., chiefly at 81½c.@82c., for Yellow Western; and 88c.@90c. for White Western....Nothing really new in Rye, Barley, or Malt....Oats have been much brisker, with Mixed Western, which have been in most favor with buyers, quoted decidedly higher, and White do., which have been quiet, also quoted firmer. Sales have been reported of 97,000 bushels at 67c.@70c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, mainly at 67c.@67½c., in store; and 73c.@76c. for White do., mostly at 75c. for prime, in store....Feed in demand, in a jobbing way, at from $20@$32 ₽ ton....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 21,747 bbls. Flour, 419,432 bushels Wheat, 876,651 bushels Corn, and 4,000 bushels Oats.

GUNNY CLOTH—Further sales have been reported of 60 bales Calcutta at 10c. and 150 bales Borneo at 12⅞c.; market steady, but otherwise dull.

HARDWARE—Has been held with confidence, though not generally active as yet.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been moderately active since our last, with shipping stock, poor to prime, quoted at 70c.@$1 05, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 10@$1 40 ₽ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 70c.@80c. Straw has been in request at steady rates, with Oat quoted at 85c.@95c.; Wheat at 50c.@55c.; and Rye at 40c.@70c. ₽ 100 lbs.

HIDES—There has been a restricted movement reported at about former prices. The week's receipts have been 32,235 Hides; sales, 24,145 Hides and 48 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andreesen, 1,000 Dry Entre Rios, 22½ lbs., at 26c., gold, 90 days, usual selection; 1,660 Dry California, 23 to 25 lbs., at 24c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 625 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lbs., at 22c.@23c., gold, 60 days, selected; 1,600 Dry Mexican, 20 to 24 lbs., on private terms; 3,740 Dry Texas, Western, and Southern, 20 to 24 lbs., on private terms; 650 Dry Texas Kips, 10 lbs., on private terms; 7,930 Wet-salted Texas, Western, and New-Orleans Hides and Kips, 20 to 60 lbs., on private terms; 2,200 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, to arrive in Boston, 48 lbs., on private terms; 4,740 City Slaughter, 60 to 70 lbs., at 10c.@11⅜c., gold, currency; 48 bales Calcutta Cow, 15 lbs., on private terms. And to-day, 6,000 Rio Grande, 21 lbs., at 25c., gold; and 900 City Slaughter, on private terms. Stock on hand to-day, 151,500 Hides and 1,152 bales do., including 51,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c.; 30,100 Dry Montevideo, 24,400 Dry Rio Grande, 3,100 Dry Orinoco, 6,000 Dry Central American, 9,500 Dry Mexican, 1,300 Dry Bogota, 1,600 Dry-salted African, 1,500 Dry Puerto Cabello, 800 Dry and Salted West India, 15,000 Dry Texas, Western, and Southern; 5,400 Wet-salted Texas, Western, and Southern; 620 bales Calcutta Cow, 532 bales Calcutta Buffalo. Stock same time last year, 223,700 Hides, and 760 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo do.

MOLASSES—Firm, but without movement of importance.

NAVAL STORES—Less active, but without material change....Of Resin, sales were made of 130 bbls. Strained at $2 30; and 300 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$5 ₽ 280 lbs....Of City Pitch, 100 bbls. sold at $2 62½ ₽ bbl....And of Spirits Turpentine, 100 bbls. at 37c., closing at 36½c., ₽ gallon.

OIL-CAKE has been in fair demand and held firmly, with Western quoted at $46 50@$47, currency; City, $45@$45 50, gold. The week's receipts have been 789 sacks; exports, 6,511 pks.

PETROLEUM—Very quiet, throughout, with Crude, in bulk, quoted at 5c....Refined, here at 12½c.; and at Philadelphia at 12c....Refined, in cases, 16¾c.@17c....Naphtha, in shipping order, 7½c.@7¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been much depressed and decidedly lower, closing irregularly under the reports of severe decline at the West. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 100 bbls. Western Mess at $22, and 42 bbls. Prime Mess at $19 50. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 500 bbls., August options, at $21 85, closing at $21 50, and 6,000 bbls., September, at $21 50@$22, closing with $21 37½ reported as the best bid....Dressed Hogs quoted up to 9c.@9¼c. for City, on a moderate inquiry....Cut-meats very firm, but quiet; small sales reported of City bulk stock within the previous range....Of Bacon, 75 bxs. City Long Clear sold on private terms, quoted at 10⅝c.@10¾c....Lard has been in less request, and at the close weak as to price. Sales for early delivery embrace 600 tcs. Western Steam, mainly at 12⅝c.; 118 tcs. City do. at 12½c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 12c., with Refined quoted at 13c.@13⅛c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 2,000 tcs., August options, at 12⅝c., with September quoted at 12 11-16c....Beef dull but steady....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 437 pks. Pork, 1,529 pks. Beef, 4,536 bxs. Bacon, 9,385 pks. Lard, 106,941 bxs. Cheese, and 1,655 pks. Butter.

RICE—Has been very moderately inquired for, with Carolina at $7 50@$9 for common to choice. Rangoon at $6 50@$6 62½, free, and $2 87½@$3, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $6 87½@$7, ₽ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in more request at steady rates, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 75@$2 75, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 26c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quoted steady, but has been very dull at 5⅜c.@5½c., gold.

SEEDS—Of Linseed further sales have been made of 5,000 bags Calcutta, by the Ivanhoe, May shipment, at $2 37½; and 21,000 bags Bombay at $2 55, gold, 90 days. Other kinds quiet but steady.

SKINS—Deer have been held firmly, though inactive; receipts, 49 bales; sales 3,000 lbs. Central American on private terms. Goat in fair request at full rates; receipts, 161 bales; sales, 32 bales Payta and 20 bales Laguayra on private terms. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 62½c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Guatemala, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 60c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 61c.; Angostura, 48c.; Para, 65c.; Puerto Cabello, 52½c.@55c., currency, ₽ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57½c.; Matamoras, 57½c.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.; Payta, 48c.@50c.; Curacoa, 52c.; Cape, 38c.@42c.; Madras, ₽ skin, 50c.; Patna, 34c.@37½c., currency, ₽ lb.

SUGARS—Raw quoted 1-16c. ₽ lb. higher, on a moderately active inquiry. Sales, to-day 1,261 hhds. and 335 bxs., including 600 hhds. about scant fair to about good Refining Cuba, at 7 11-16c.@8c.; 366 hhds. and 335 bxs., common do. do., at 7½c.; 270 hhds. Guadaloupe at 7 11-16c., and 25 hhds. Demerara, to the trade, at 10¼c. And, last evening, 382 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8c.@8½c. ₽ lb. Fair to good Refining Cuba now quoted at 7¾c.@8 1-16c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars steady and in fair demand.

TALLOW—Has been steady and in fairly active request; sales equal to 261,000 lbs., fair to strictly prime, at 7¾c.@8 3-16c. The week's exports have been 2,086 pks....Stearine quiet at 14¾c.@15c. for City, and 14¼c.@14½c. for Western.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of only 100 bbls. at $1 01 ₽ gallon; market quoted steady but dull.

FREIGHTS—The market has been generally quiet since our last, with Grain rates on berth by steam to Liverpool and London again quoted much lower, on early shipments, and otherwise rather weak. A very slow movement was reported in the chartering line, with rates favoring shippers....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 1,200 bushels Corn at 6½d. ₽ bushel; 250 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₽ 280 lbs.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 25s. ₽ ton; and 600 bags Divi Divi at 47s. 6d.; and by steam, 28,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ₽ standard bushel; 8,000 Staves, 1,400 pks. Merchandise, 350 tcs. Beef, and 400 pks. Butter, on private terms; 225 bxs. Bacon, in lots, at 45s.@50s.; 3,300 bxs. Cheese, in lots, at 50s.@60s. ₽ ton. And by steam from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 200 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₽ lb.; 2,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; 95,000 bushels Grain at 8½d.@9d. ₽ bushel; 100 tcs. Lard and 200 hhds. Tallow at 37s. 6d.; 4,000 bxs. Cheese at 50s.; 200 tons Hides at 42s. 6d. ₽ ton, and 100 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.@35s....For London, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d. ₽ bbl.; 6,000 bushels Wheat at 9d.: 16,000 bushels Grain on private terms; quoted at 7½d.@8d. asked; 250 pks. Provisions and 5,500 Staves, also on private terms. Also a British bark, 487 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Lubricating Oil, from Baltimore, at 5s. 4½d.; and another with about 2,800 bbls. do., from do., at 5s. 6d. ₽ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 50 pks. Butter, 75 pks. Tobacco, and 3,500 Staves on private terms; 600 Oars at ⅜d....For Bristol, by sail, a small lot of Tobacco at 35s....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian brig, 431 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters Grain at 5s. 3d. ₽ quarter....For Havre, by steam, 7,500 bushels Grain on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, 250 tcs. Lard, on private terms. And by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 36,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ₽ bushel; 50 hhds. Bark at 40s.; 250 tcs. Lard at 42s. 6d.; and 100 hhds. Tobacco at 42s. 6d....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 434 tons, with about 2,700 bbls. Petroleum, from Baltimore, reported at 6s. ₽ bbl....For Corunna and back, from Cadiz or Malaga, an American bark, with general cargo, reported at $5,500, currency, taking out a cargo of Tobacco....For Trieste, a brig with Tobacco, from Richmond, reported at 60s., and back to Philadelphia, with Fruit from Palermo or Messina at $3,000, currency....For the River Plate, a British bark, 650 tons, with Lumber, from Montreal, reported at $21, gold; and a British schooner, with do., from Three Rivers, at $22 gold....For Rio Janerio, a German brig, 198 tons, hence, with Flour, at $1 25 ₽ bbl and five ₽ cent....For Jamaica, a brig, with Lumber, from Wilmington, reported at $10, and back with Logwood to the United States, at $5....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from Savannah, at $9; and several schooners, with Ice, from Kennebec, reported at $1 12½ ₽ ton....For New-York, two schooners, with Lumber, from St. Mary's River, at $8 75; two schooners, with do., from Pensacola, at $11; a brig, with do., from Pascagoula, at $11; a schooner, with do., from Portsmouth, Va., at $7; and several schooners, with Ice, from Kennebec, reported at $1 20.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; 1c.@1½c. lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 12½; No. 2 do., $1 08¼ spot; $1 08⅛@$1 08¼ July; $1 06⅛@$1 06¼ August; $1 04@$1 04½ September; No. 3 do., $1@$1 01; Rejected, 90c. Corn dull and unsettled; declined 6c.@8c. Oats—No. 2, 49c.@50c. spot; closing at the inside price; 47c. July; 36c. August. Rye firm, scarce, and higher at 84c. for No. 2. Barley quiet but firm at $1 04@$1 05 for No. 2 Spring. Pork dull and drooping; declined 2c.@2½c.; closed steadier at $22 50 spot; $21 75@$23 50 August. Lard—Demand light; holders firm; sales at 11¾c.@12c. spot; 11¾c. August; 12c. September. Whisky unsettled; 95c. bid. Freights nominal. On the call of the board this afternoon Wheat closed at $1 07½@$1 07¾ July; $1 05⅞ August; Corn, 63½c cash; 63c. July; 61⅝c. August. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 159,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, and 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 177,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, and 1,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 8,882 bbls.; Wheat, 68,170 bushels; Corn, 606,362 bushels; Oats, 33,620 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 84,926 bushels; Corn, 156,449 bushels. Rail exports—Wheat, 18,964 bushels; Corn, 25,373 bushels; Oats, 32,200 bushels. Canal freights—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour quiet; sales 1,000 bbls., on range, Western Spring at $6@$6 25; Bakers', $6 50@$6 75; Amber Winter, $6 50@$6 75; White Winter, $7@$7 50. Wheat dull; sales 8,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 23½; 1,800 bushels White Wisconsin at $1 30. Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 30@$1 31; Sheboygan and Green Bay Spring at $1 28. Corn in good request; sales of 40,000 bushels at 69½c.@71¼c. for No. 2 Western and High Mixed. Oats quiet; holders asking 65c. for No. 2 Western; no sales reported. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, July 25—12 M.—Flour dull, steady, and unchanged. Wheat fairly active; choice White, $1 40@$1 45; fair to prime do., $1 25@$1 35; choice Amber, $1 40@$1 43; good to prime Red, $1 30@$1 38; common to fair do., $1 18@$1 28; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 28@$1 30; Pennsylvania do., $1 20@$1 30. Corn firm; Southern White, 90c.@92c.; Southern Yellow, 82c.; Western Mixed a shade weaker at 78c. Oats very dull and heavy; Southern, 58c.@60c.; Western Mixed, 62c. Rye dull and heavy, at 80c.@85c. Provisions very strong and higher. Mess Pork nominal. Hay unchanged. Bulk Meats strong; no sales and no stock on hand; Shoulders quoted 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c. Bacon active and higher; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.@12c. Sugar-cured Hams, 17c.@17½c. Lard firm at 13¼c.@13½c. Western Butter steady and in good demand, at 21c.@23c. Coffee quiet but firm, at 20c.@22c. Petroleum—Crude dull and nominal, at 4¾c. Whisky firm, at $1.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Flour dull, unsettled, and lower to sell; little doing. Wheat dull and unsettled; sample lots of No. 3 Fall, $1 05@$1 08; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 10@$1 15. Corn dull and lower at 62c.@63c. for No. 2 Mixed, on track. Oats dull and drooping at 40c.@43c. for No. 2; lower to sell at close. Rye dull and lower at 85c. Whisky firm; some sales higher at 96c.@97c. Pork firm at $24. Dry-salted Meats strong and higher; more doing; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c., buyer July. Bacon stiff and advancing; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅛c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Lard firm; Refined, 12¼c. Hogs and Cattle in good demand, firm, and unchanged. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, and 2,000 bushels Rye.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 25.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and in fair demand; Amber Michigan, cash and August and September, $1 14½@$1 15; No. 1 Red, new, $1 17; No. 2 do., $1 14½; August, $1 13; September, $1 14; No. 3 Red, $1 06½; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 16½. Corn quiet at 67½c. for Low Mixed; 72c. for White. Oats quiet and unchanged at 50c. for No. 2 New; 39c. for Michigan; September, 38½c. Freights dull at 5½c. to Kingston. Receipts—69,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—46,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 25.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,700 bbls. Wheat dull; sales of 1,300 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 34@$1 35; 2,000 bushels extra White Michigan at $1 60. Corn unchanged; sales of car lots at 75c. Corn-meal—$31 for Bolted, $30 for Unbolted, ₽ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $24@$26, ₽ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 87 to the Hudson and $3 62 to New-York. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 38,500 bushels; Corn, 55,000 bushels; 1,888,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 100,000 bushels, 302,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Flour dull and a shade lower at $5 25@$5 65 for Family. Wheat firmer at $1 05 for Red; $1 15@$1 25 for White. Corn steady at 66c.@68c. for Mixed. Oats steady at 57c.@60c. for Mixed; 62c.@65c. for White. Rye quiet and unchanged at 95c. Butter unchanged. Pork firm; held at $23 50@$24; small lots at the outside price. Lard firm and scarce at 11½c.@11⅝c. for Summer; 13¾c.@14c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7¾c.@7⅞c., spot; 8c., buyer August; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.@10⅝c. Bacon firm at 8¾c. for Shoulders; 11c.@11⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11½c.@11¾c. for Clear Sides. Whisky firm and in good demand at 96c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Butter, Cheese, and Eggs unchanged. Petroleum quiet but firm; Refined, 11⅞c. July and early August; Crude, 8¼c. in bbls., 5c. in bulk. Flour quiet but firm; Superfine, $3 50@$4 25; Extra, $4 50@$5 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $6 75@$8 25. Wheat dull and declining; for New, $1 30@$1 32; Ohio and Indiana, $1 25. Corn weak; Yellow, 85c.; Western High Mixed, 83½c.@84c. Oats steady at 74c.@75c. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $21 50@$22. Whisky, $1.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Cattle quiet; rather firmer; 700 through Texans sold at $2 50@$3 50; poor to fair Natives, $2 50@$4; Stockers, $3@$4 25; common to extra Shipping, $4 50@$6 30; shipments, 2,000. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market active, firm, and higher; a few lots sold below $6 40; extreme range, $6@$7; bulk of sales, $6 45@$6 85; shipments, 9,500. Sheep entirely nominal; $3@$4 75 for poor to choice. Lambs in demand at $1 50@$2 50.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—Grain quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged at $24. Bacon firm at 8⅞c. for Shoulders; 11¼c.@11¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11¾c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 15¾c.; Plain, 14½c. Bulk Meats firm at 8c. for Shoulders; 10⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10¾c. for Clear Sides. Lard sold at 14½c.@14¾c. Whisky sold at 94c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 25.—Corn dull and declining at 84c. for Yellow; 94c. for White. Oats firmer and scarce at 85c. Hay—Primo new, in warehouse, $24 50. Pork higher at $24 75@$25. Whisky dull at $1 for Louisiana; $1 05 for Cincinnati. Coffee firm; ordinary to prime, 19½c.@23¼c. Gold, 110. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 39@$5 40.

MILWAUKEE, July 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1, $1 18½; No. 2, $1 13½; August, $1 11½. Oats, No. 2 quiet at 51c. Corn quiet and lower at 62⅝c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye dull and nominal at 91c. for No. 1. Barley scarce and higher at $1 05. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 25.—Wheat—No sales to report. Rye, $1 10 for lots of New in the street. Corn very firm and in request; sales of a bag lot of Western Mixed, at 82c.; 2,000 bushels on canal near at hand, at 80c. Oats firm, scarce, and in demand; sales of one car Mixed State, at 72c.; one car No. 2 Mixed Western, at 70c.; 800 bushels do., in lots, from the Central Elevator, at 72c. Malt steady.

DETROIT, July 25.—Flour dull and a shade lower. Wheat dull and lower at $1 43 for Extra Old; $1 35@$1 36 for New; Amber Michigan, (old,) $1 15. Corn dull and lower at 69c.@70c. Oats—None in the market. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, July 25.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn firm and scarce. Oats dull and drooping at 79c. Pork excited; prices higher; sales at $24. Lard firm at 13¼c.@14¼c. Bacon firm at 9c.@9¼c. for Shoulders; 11½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11¾c. for Clear Sides.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—Wheat quiet but firm; New No. 1 Red, $1 15; Old, $1 22; New No. 2, $1 12; Old, $1 13. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats steady at 65c. for No. 1 State, 64c. for No. 2, 66c. for White. Petroleum weak, dull, and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 25.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 32½c. Resin firm; $1 80 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 75 for Virgin. Tar steady.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 25.—Cotton quiet and unchanged, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 99 bales; gross, 115 bales; sales, 400 bales; last evening, 100 bales; stock, 23,969 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 25.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 21 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 7,028 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 21.—Cotton steady; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 34 bales; gross, 34 bales; sales, 453 bales; stock, 9,842 bales.

MOBILE, July 25.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 19 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 5,937 bales.

GALVESTON, July 25.—Cotton nominal; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 49 bales; stock, 6,034 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 25.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15½c.; stock, 563 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 25—12:30 P. M.—Consols 92½@92⅝ for both money and the account. Erie Railway Shares, 30¼.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30⅛.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £42,000.

PARIS, July 25—5:30 P. M.—Rentes quoted at 63f. 22½c.

LIVERPOOL, July 25—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July at 8⅛d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 8 5-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 8⅜d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 8 7-16d. Breadstuffs.—The market is quiet. Provisions.—Cheese, 61s. 6d. ₽ cwt.; Lard, 55s. ₽ cwt.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,600 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July, at 8 3-16d.

LONDON, July 25.—Refined Petroleum, 8½d. ₽ gallon. Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 59s. 6d.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, July 25.—The receipts of domestic Wool continue large, the total amount delivered here during the past three weeks amounting to upward of 60,000 bales, or about 13,000,000 lbs. of all grades. With such large receipts, manufacturers are inclined to hold back, especially as their wants have been supplied by recent purchase. The transactions in fleeces have, in consequence, been comparatively small, but this holding back on the part of buyers has, as yet, failed to make any impression on prices. The current rates for Medium and X Ohio are from 52c.@53c.; for XX and above, 53c.@55c., and for XXX and above, 58c.@60c. ₽ lb. There is more or less speculative feeling and 50c.@52½c. have been freely offered for large lots of desirable Fleeces and refused. Similar Wools are held in the interior at 50c. ₽ lb., and holders are not disposed to force sales at low figures when the Wool cannot be replaced from any point. The position of the market is a strong one. The bulk of the California Wool has already passed into the hands of manufacturers. The demand for Fleece Wool has never been more urgent or pressing, and already considerable of the clip is in the hands of manufacturers, who had no alternative but to purchase early or stop their machinery. Of Pulled Wools our market has seldom been so bare, and there is no stock of Billings, Hollis, Bucking, or other leading pullers, now in the hands of dealers, and our market has not for years been so completely cleared of the desirable lines of Pulled Wools. Manufacturers will have to rely almost exclusively on the domestic supply, and this supply is being consumed more rapidly and earlier than in any previous year in the history of the trade. California Wool has met with a good demand. One choice lot of 20,000 lbs. sold at 42c.; 101,000 lbs. have been sold at 40c., and these are as high figures as have been obtained any time this year. Considerable has also been sold at 28c.@32½c., and some burry and heavy Spring as low as 25c.@27½c. ₽ lb.; but when the condition of the Wool is considered the prices paid have been fully equal to previous rates. Combing and delaine fleeces are steady and firm, manufacturers purchasing available lots at the current rates. Some 256,000 lbs. have been taken at 55c.@60c. for washed, and 41c.@46½c. for unwashed, including Kentucky combing at 45c.@46½c. ₽ lb., one lot of 10,000 lbs. selling at the latter rate. Sales have been made of Michigan fleece at 49c.@52c.; scoured at 62½c.@$1 05, and super and extra pulled at 42c.@55c.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1—Orcutt vs. Lamb.
42—Howard Mission Home vs. The Mayor, &c.
49—Watson vs. Hoffman.
51—Dayton vs. Roche.
63—Orcutt vs. Lamb.
70—Gilbert vs. Pyle.
102—Birdsall vs. Birdsall.
123—Barnard, &c., vs. Campbell, &c.
134—Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank vs. Wilson, &c.

Nos.
135—Spratt vs. Huntington.
171—Spratt vs. Mullnier.
176—Harrington vs. Gomperts.
180—Blackwell, &c., vs. Indig.
181—Donnerlein vs. Board of Police, New-York.
182—Gage vs. McKillop, &c.
183—Sammis vs. Kelso, &c.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Fellkampt vs. Goodchild; Barnard vs. Ford; papers wanted

Cochrane vs. Fairbil; memorandum for counsel.

Matter of Hellfeld vs. Bott. motion denied, with $10 costs.

Buttel vs. Mittnacht: complaint wanted.

Godfrey vs. Biree; motion to discharge order of arrest granted, with $10 costs.

Bissell vs. Wheeler; order settled.

Blood vs. Snyder; upon an agreement being made as provided by statute, the prisoner will be discharged. Memorandum.

Goodridge vs. Skidmore; motion granted for a stay. Memorandum.

In the matter, &c., Bonney; Gould vs. Schaffel; Blake vs. Potter; granted.

Hull vs. Dorington et al.; an allowance of $150 is granted to defendant, Mary A. Dorington.

Sherman vs. Frank; explanation wanted.

Donnelly vs. Howe; motion to amend decree denied, without costs.

Metropolitan Gas Light Company vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; reference ordered.

THE ORDER OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday says: "It is learned from Sister Joseph, of Baltimore, who has just returned from France, that at the late convention of the Sister-Superioresses of the Good Shepherd in Paris, Sister Marie, of St. Joseph, directress of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Cincinnati, was unanimously elected Mother-General of the order. The convocation began on Friday, May 15, and continued two weeks. The appointment of Sister Marie to the responsible office is a well-merited tribute to her efficiency as a governess. She will now have entire control of the community, scattered over the civilized world, but more particularly in France and the United States, and will reside at the convent in Cincinnati. The order, established for the reclamation of fallen women and the preservation of those liable to lose their innocence, at present comprises about one hundred and sixty houses and four thousand eight hundred Sisters, who are actively engaged in the work."

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—WITH THE TIDE—Miss Mayhew, Miss Markland.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—EVANGELINE, THE BELLE OF ACADIA—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND—IDIOT WITNESS—LIMERICK BOY.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mme. Picaut, Miss Young. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

Gen. SHERIDAN proposes to make a radical change in the management of Indian affairs. Heretofore an Indian reservation has been a sacred inclosure so far as the whites were concerned. An Indian raiding party was safe when inside the line. Now the depredators are to be pursued until caught, wherever that may happen to find them. There is, however, some justice in the complaint of Agent MILES that there is no power to punish white aggressors in like manner. Most people will regard with interest, not unmixed with apprehension, the result of Gen. SHERIDAN's experiment. The first who are made examples under the new rule will probably exhibit a great deal of astonishment at the summary treatment proposed. But, unless the innocent main body of the tribe suffer with the guilty raiders when swift punishment comes down, the general effect will certainly be salutary and conclusive of the whole matter.

The complications which a prolonged civil war in Spain would be sure to provoke are beginning to appear. The German Government, with reason, complains that supplies reach the Carlists in quantities; and it is strongly hinted that it is through France that these must pass. A remonstrance addressed to the Government at Versailles may bring out a tart reply. In fact, a rejoinder to a similar complaint from the Spanish Republican journals has been made by the French press; it is to the effect that the Carlists are supplied by sea from England. Meantime it is reported that a German squadron will cruise off the north coast of Spain, doing the police duty which the Spaniards appear unable to discharge for themselves. It should not long remain a mystery whence a large army like that of DON CARLOS draws its equipment and ammunition.

Cremation seems to have made some progress in this City when a society makes up such an exact schedule as that furnished by a German organization elsewhere noticed. According to the programme there announced, the subject for cremation is to be lowered through an altar and returned in ashes suitable for the urn in exactly an hour and a half. The work is to be done by machinery, no mortal hand touching the subject. The hot-air blast used is to be 1,000° Fahrenheit; from 250 to 450 pounds of coal-oil will be required, and the total cost is to be $8. We are glad to be informed that this business-like transaction is to be so cheap, and that it will, nevertheless, "be conducted with due respect for the feelings of the relatives and friends."

It was thought worth while, the other day, to telegraph across the continent the statement that a Chinaman in San Francisco had been killed by another of the same race. How many Chinamen, we might ask, are killed by white men in California while nobody says anything about it? When an American citizen is killed in China the whole machinery of the United States and Chinese Governments is set in motion to find the murderer. When found, his paternal Government apologizes, and the man is put to death. In some cases several have been executed and several more severely punished for having caused the death of a foreigner. In Christian America we do not manage things in that way.

Nothing could be duller than Wall street during the past week. Speculation by outsiders has come to a dead stand, and only sham fights between brokers seem the order of the day. Yet the Street is not without some very significant facts in its record that may be of use to Congressmen who, at the next session, incline to prophesy as much as they did at the last. For instance, those who predicted an utter insufficiency of money to do the general business of the country will do well to note that money remains at a very low rate of interest, and that the West is not taking the opportunities offered under the new law to increase its circulation. This fact is to be taken also in connection with the extreme and unusual cheapness of money at the West.

We have received for publication an enormous mass of matter, constituting a verbatim report of the cross-examination of Mr. TILTON before the Beecher Investigating Committee. Most of it is vague and confused, and, so far as we can see, has but a very remote and trivial bearing on the main question. We print such portions of it as we can conceive to be of any value to the public, and forbear to inflict the remainder upon our readers.

HINTS TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

If the Republicans of South Carolina fail to take up the reform of their State Government in earnest, it will not be for the want of sound advice from those at the head of their party. The State Committee, of which Mr. Congressman ELLIOTT is Chairman, has issued an address to the voters of the Republican Party; and, though it is not so definite nor so bold as it should be, it points out clearly one or two extremely pertinent facts. It calls attention, in the first place, to the condemnation visited upon the notorious misconduct of Republican officials in South Carolina by the "National Republican Party." This is something that the dullest South Carolina voter can understand. When the national party cuts the South Carolina Republicans adrift, the latter will find themselves in a very different position to that which they have occupied for the last six or eight years. Directly or indirectly the State organization has owed much of the strength of its hold on the State Government to the connection maintained with the national organization. But that connection is not inseverable, and we have frequently had occasion to assure Republicans in South Carolina that the party at large is ready to sever it whenever reform within the party is shown to be impracticable.

Mr. ELLIOTT and his companions on the committee are quite correct when they interpret the expressions of THE TIMES and those of other Republican journals of the North as an admonition to the South Carolina Republicans to "retrace their steps." That is precisely what the North wishes done. Where bad men have crept in they must be thrown out. Where the organization has got into the hands of rascals, it must be taken away, and put into the hands of honest men. We cannot undertake, at this distance, to point out all the men who have proved untrustworthy, and who should be "dismissed the service." But they can be discovered readily enough by those on the ground. Mr. ELLIOTT doubtless knows many of them. We wish he had felt like naming the most conspicuous in his address. He may depend upon it that if he is sincere in his professed resolve to rid his State, his party, and his race of the scoundrels who have so long disgraced them, he will be obliged to talk much more plainly than he talks in the committee's address. He has entered on a war which cannot be fought with rose-water and sugar-plums. He will have to strike directly at the thieves in such a way that every one will recognize them. He, and all who engage with him, will call out from those whom they attack a great deal of bitter opposition, and no small amount of calumny not pleasant to bear. But our advice to them is to hit hard, and not to mind the counter blows. If they pick out the really guilty, and go at them without mercy, victory is a mere question of time, and probably some substantial results can be obtained promptly.

We notice with satisfaction that Mr. ELLIOTT, himself a negro, does not hesitate, in the address, to bring the responsibility for the present state of affairs in South Carolina home to his own race. They constitute, as he says, not only the bulk of the Republicans of the State, but the majority of its citizens as well. They are accountable for the character of the State Government, and nothing can be effectively done toward reform which does not obtain considerable support among them. We do not entertain Utopian views of the capacity of the negroes of South Carolina as a race for the task that now rests upon them. It is not likely that the hold of the demagogues who have controlled them by one agency or another can be at once and completely shaken off. We fear that such a result will only come after a long period of arduous effort on the part of honest men. But a final triumph of decency and honesty can be obtained, if at all, only under the lead of some pure and able men of their own race. This class is not, we believe, without its representatives in public life in South Carolina. We have reason to suppose that Mr. ELLIOTT and Mr. CARDOZA, both prominent men, belong to it. It is to such leaders that we must look for the enfranchisement of the colored men from the humiliating bondage into which they have fallen—a bondage less galling but more disgraceful than their former slavery, because voluntary on their part. We are glad, therefore, to see that the State Committee, headed by Mr. ELLIOTT, does not hesitate to declare that the duty of "redeeming the State from obloquy," "of building up her credit and of saving her from utter and complete annihilation, rests peculiarly" upon the colored race.

We notice also with pleasure that Mr. ELLIOTT's committee is prepared to commit the National Administration to co-operation in reform. They say: "The National Government insists that contrition for past errors cannot be considered unless accompanied by the selection of public officers whose characters will be a guaranty of elevated and enlightened statesmanship in the future." It is not unreasonable to infer from this that the President has made up his mind to throw the weight of his appointments into the scale on the side of reform, which is precisely what it is his plain duty to do. To that end it is only necessary that he should weed out from the Federal service any men found aiding the corruptionists. On this point it cannot be difficult to act with reasonable certainty. It is, unfortunately, hardly possible that no South Carolina thieves have succeeded in quartering themselves on the National Treasury. That would be too much to hope when we remember the position recently occupied by Mr. SAWYER under the National Government, and the use he made of the remarkable powers he enjoyed. The Administration will hardly be at a loss to discover and get rid of any servants of its own who may be found, in the approaching conflict, on the side of MOSES and his friends.

THE FRENCH QUESTION.

Punch is not so sagacious of late years as he was of old; but in a recent number he makes a demand which shows a penetrative spirit. It is, "Will somebody please to explain the present position of affairs in France and the various parties in the Assembly." Of course, the satirical puppet knows that his request is a "poser." There is probably not a man living, in France or out of it, who could make that explanation thoroughly, clearly, and satisfactorily; at least without writing a book about it. For there is this difficulty about the French question—that it is France herself that is the question. For nearly one hundred years, since 1793, she has been marked by a perpetual note of interrogation among the nations. With regard to all other peoples, a knowledge of the world, of human nature, and of history enables us to forecast their immediate future within reasonable bounds of certainty. In case of any very important political crisis in England, in Germany, in Italy, in Russia, not to say the United States, a careful observer could feel that certain facts and tendencies and principles might be assumed, and that from them probabilities, at least, might be deduced. Not to step beyond first principles, we are sure that in England constitutional monarchy, in Russia absolutism, and in the United States Democratic-Republicanism are so rooted that their displacement by any other form of political society would be at least the gradual work of generations. But as regards France no predictions can be made. As to her political future we are all abroad. He would be a rash prophet who should venture to say who will be in power in the Tuileries three months hence. The strong probabilities are, to be sure, that it will be MACMAHON; but the difficulty is that France defies probabilities; and even as regards MACMAHON, we all feel that no small element of his seeming stability is in the fact that he is a soldier, an able general, and a man of strong will. It is he that is stable, not the nation.

For there is this perplexing fact in the problem; a fact that lies at the very foundation of the whole question—and that, with all our respect for the French people, who have done so much for the world in politics, in philosophy, in literature, science, arts, and arms, brings this grave and important subject within the absurdities legitimately open to *Punch's* ridicule—namely, that everybody is sure that whoever could establish himself in seeming power would be received with enthusiasm by the French people. Were it the young Napoleon, the legitimist King, or a Communist in a red bonnet, he would still be received with acclamations, and there would be fraternization of some sort. The eagles would come out, or the lilies, in one case, or the red bonnet in the other, would be lifted up before the world as the symbol of "*la France*," and there would be brilliant sayings, and oaths in the Chambers, with the right hand raised to Heaven. There would be grave discussions as to new uniforms, and the shape and the color of sashes would become matters of delicate inquiry. Opposition would not cease; nay, more, plot and counterplot would go on. All Gaul would still be divided into the Right, Left, and Centre; and they would each strive, not, as in any other civilized country, to obtain control of the administration of the Government, but one of them to maintain its position, the other two to subvert the very Government itself. This is the deplorable fact in French politics which makes them so inexplicable, if not so incomprehensible—that her parties are not political parties in the ordinary sense of the word; they are civil factions, under the guise of political parties; they seek each other's physical subjection, and they do this with almost the certainty that if they can obtain, even for a day, the control of the physical power, they and their régime will be accepted for the day, and perhaps be able to establish themselves in perpetuity—French political perpetuity being some fifteen or twenty years. Look back and see how true this is; see how this great people have welcomed the Republic, and the Empire, and the destroyers of the Empire, and the Bourbons, and the Empire again, and the citizen King, and the Republic again, and the Empire yet again, and yet again the Republic; and all this with successive rapidity almost within the memory of the elder living generation. Consider, too, that even now the fundamental political question is not settled; but that the extreme Right, while they submit for seven years because they must submit, declare that they will continue their organization as the party of monarchy, and show plainly that they will bend their whole organized energy to effect, not a change of ministry or of policy, but a revolution.

And yet the French are not only a great people, but perhaps the most truly patriotic people in the world. With them patriotism as a sentiment has a power which is not felt in so great a degree by men of other nationality. They seem not to have so strongly as the Teutonic peoples the feeling that the public good is the supreme law; but *la France* is to them a distinct entity, which they love with their whole souls, and for whose glory they are willing to lay down their lives. They have, like other Celtic races, the family feeling in almost exceptional strength; and this, on the one hand, binds them together at home, and, on the other, makes them poor colonists. Hence their national sentiment is highly concentrated, more so, probably, than that of any other people. And yet, with all this, they have three parties, and subdivisions of three parties, who are ready at an hour's warning and on good opportunity to fly at each other's throats; to "descend into the streets," and establish the rule of their faction upon barricades. The truth is, that the French question cannot be solved except by the logic of events. Generations may pass before it is decided. The great revolution of 1793 still goes on, not reaching but approaching, with ebb and flow, its destined end. For the intellect and the sentiment of the French people are at open war. The brain of France has reasoned out the Republic, but in her heart she loves monarchy, and even prefers despotism. It has taken nearly a century to bring her into her present imperfect willingness to accept the Republic; it would be unreasonable to expect her speedy reconciliation with it, at least so long as the Roman Catholic influence remains strong with the great body of her people.

INVESTING.

To make a fortune, frequently seems to outsiders a very simple thing. A man only had to put his money into some security which was very low in the market, and wait till it became high; or he was in the ring which formed some new association for production, and enjoyed his share of their profits; or he bought land near a projected railroad, or in the neighborhood of a growing town, and became rich almost before he knew it; or he invented some very simple and easy machine, and his patent at once put him in the way of vast gains. It all looks very easy and plain, and every young and inexperienced man thinks he will go immediately and do likewise. He secretly wonders that some slow and plodding people are contented with such small profits, when a fortune is so near them. Accordingly, the first venture of our young speculator with his savings is in that which is easiest to buy and sell—stocks or securities. He takes advice, buys some good dividend-paying stock at a low rate, and sells soon at a fair profit. This method of making money strikes him as wonderfully convenient and easy. He soon discovers, however, that there is a still more convenient feature to it, namely, a mode of borrowing money which gives no trouble and where the borrower hardly knows what he does; where there is no mortgage, or giving of notes, or any of the annoying ceremonies which accompany this proceeding in other branches of business. He can buy "with a margin," so as scarcely to know what he has borrowed. He has put ten thousand dollars into a stock and is hardly aware of it. Now his little bark is out on a sea whose currents and winds he knows nothing of. In fact, the "market" acts precisely as it ought not to do. Some great operator stirs up a storm which no one could have dreamed of beforehand. Values fall in a moment, like the barometer before a cyclone. He holds blindly on. More of his hard-earned savings are put in "to cover his margin," until at last all that he can possibly scrape together is heaped into this one investment. But nothing can check the disturbance which has begun, and at length the broker remorselessly sells him out, and he retires a ruined man.

Another, more prudent—perhaps a professional or literary man—will have nothing to do with stock speculations, but goes to some experienced merchant who has made his fortune, for advice as to investment. Now there is one fact about prominent business men which is not generally known by the outside world; that is, that a considerable proportion of their ventures turn out badly, and of them we never hear. We hazard the assertion that, if the various speculations of the leading business houses of this City could be unfolded to the world, a considerable percentage of petroleum speculations, gold-mine investments, "wild cat" railroad purchases, and Western worthless bonds, with other curious methods of risking money, would be found among their operations. Of these the world never hears. But of the few which are successful and very successful, every one knows. Their immense capital enables them to bear losses and to wait for profits. The fact also is that among merchants and bankers, very few indeed are good judges for themselves of what a profitable investment, outside their immediate calling, is, and still less so when they advise another. So that the prudent man we have supposed might easily purchase stock or bonds on the recommendation of a wise authority, and afterward find himself in possession of a very inferior property. But loss with him means much more than it did with his adviser. He cannot wait for profits; he must sell and find himself a poorer man.

So, again, with real estate. A person cannot go out and purchase land as he would potatoes, moderately sure that it will be worth its price, and hopeful that it will increase its value. Buying and selling land is a business. Much time and thought must be given to it. The drift of population and the fashion of settling must be studied. The changes of the money market have to be watched. And the successful dealer must be in advance of the current, and be able to buy before the site is in demand, and sell at the height of the flood. Here, too, the small capitalist is at disadvantage. The large can wait, and in this country time is a principal element of values. The petty investor cannot "carry" much, and must sell before the greatest demand has come.

The fact must be remembered by the majority of professional and literary men that "investing" or speculating is a business, and requires time and thought. It cannot be taken up one day in the week, or one week in the month, with any prospect of success. The competition is with men who give night and day to the employment, and who have the advantage of a long experience. Almost every business man will tell you that he "would be a richer man to-day if he had put all his money into bond and mortgage at seven per cent." Nine-tenths of the professional men have lost more than they have gained by speculation. The true course for every small investor—for lawyers, physicians, clergymen, mechanics, and others who have moderate savings to put away—is to select a variety of old well-known securities, not expecting more than seven per cent. net, and let the value grow with the general rise of property in a growing country. What they lose in one they will gain in another; and after a generation's time they will find that they have become well off, simply by not having lost their savings.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

It cannot have escaped the attention of the thoughtful reader that there is a wide difference between English and American discussion of Sex in Education. In England, as in America, women's dissatisfaction with their position in the social economy undoubtedly lies at the bottom of the whole disturbance. But the English Conservatives do not so much dread a new and more trying curriculum for women as they do the introduction of "the American system." Dr. MAUDSLEY, in his debate-provoking paper in the *Fortnightly*, does not level his argument at any theory of education for women put forward by English reformers. It is the essay of an American pessimist—Dr. EDWARD H. CLARKE, of Boston—that furnishes the text for Dr. MAUDSLEY's gloomy sermon, rather than any English scheme of education for women. This is made apparent in a calmer discussion than either Dr. MAUDSLEY or Mrs. ELIZABETH GARNETT ANDERSON, M. D., appears capable of, printed in the June number of *Blackwood's Magazine*. In this paper it is urged that English girls are not allowed to begin their higher education until the age at which American girls have completed it. Nobody proposes to effect any change in this particular. Again, nobody proposes to introduce in England any such identical co-education of the sexes as that now under consideration in America. In other words, the discussion is all in the air, and what is to be done in England is merely to set up the same goal, and allow young men and young women to reach it, each in their own way, and without the stimulus of daily rivalry. We may add that some of the American advocates of a higher education for women disapprove of a strictly co-educational rivalry of the sexes.

What, then, is the vital difference between the English and American "systems," as upheld by the respective expounders? In America it is insisted that young women shall have the same chances in the collegiate race that young men have; that young women who pass the requisite examinations shall have the same rights in the colleges that are now afforded to young men. Generally, it is proposed that the education of the sexes shall be identical. This theory is not advanced in England. Next, it is admitted that American girls outstrip their brothers in the earlier part of the educational race. Therefore, they would earlier enter college; they would be wrestling with some of the hardest problems of science and philosophy while yet at an immature age. This practice the English reformers explicitly condemn. While the whole question as debated by Dr. MAUDSLEY and Mrs. ELIZABETH GARNETT ANDERSON, M. D., seems prematurely raised in England, it is a vital question in our own country.

It ought to be noticed that Dr. CLARKE's objections to higher forms of education for women do not, like Dr. MAUDSLEY's, lie altogether in the domain of physiological differences of the sexes. The English opponents of a system that shall involve any approach to a co-education of the sexes, argue that physiological differences forbid any such community of interests. But the American authority to which we have referred brings in objections based upon purely national habits and characteristics. Diet, for example, is cited as a considerable drawback. Dr. CLARKE complains that the American girl lives in "a zone of perpetual pie and doughnut." She takes little exercise; and, where she is absorbed in ambitious pursuits, she violates the laws of health; debarred from the rough, open-air sports of her brothers, she seeks relaxation, if at all, in pursuits which are not restorative of bodily or mental power, and, in short, she wastes and wastes by innumerable channels unknown to American young men. Obviously, these errors, if they do exist, may be corrected. Characteristics chargeable to a certain mode of life must be gotten rid of by radical changes in that mode of life.

It is not necessary here to discuss the abstract question of a higher education for women. Admitting for the argument's sake that the alleged physical disabilities are the product of centuries of a false style of living, it seems needful that these impediments should be removed. Prof. HUXLEY, in his extinguisher of Miss JEX-BLAKE, seems to have touched the root of the whole matter. He says that "a fair share of healthy work, directed toward a definite object, combined with an equally fair share of healthy play, during the years of adolescence," is the surest cure for that overstimulation of the emotions which just now constitutes the chief element of woman's weakness. If this be true in England, how much more must it be in America. But this cure can scarcely be secured in a training-school where young men and young women meet on common ground and under a common discipline. For the present, at least, young women must work out their plans for a higher education through institutions expressly designed for them. In America, there is thus much of sex in education. And in the light of such a state of facts we can see how absurd would be the application of a young man to be admitted into an institution like Vassar College, for example. When women—not a few women—are ready to enter college at the age of eighteen or twenty, after undergoing a training that has given them a sound mind in a sound body, it will be time to discuss the next question—if they ask it.

ROBBERY A LA CHESTERFIELD.

California rejoices in the possession of some eccentric highwaymen, who make stage-travel in the mountain regions of that State far from monotonous or dull. What distinguishes the Pacific Turpin from his confrères elsewhere is his affable and accommodating spirit, and since the capture of the renowned VASQUEZ, this trait has been displayed nowhere more captivatingly than by the knights of the road whose hunting-ground lay in the neighborhood of a place called Hollister. On the 10th of last month these two gentlemen took a fancy to whatever portable property might be concealed about the New-Idria stage. Presenting themselves and a shot-gun, therefore, before Mr. BURNETT, the driver of the vehicle, they requested him to halt and hand over the express-bag. With the first of these solicitations Mr BURNETT complied; to the second he demurred, upon the ground that he did not carry the express. The gentlemen of the shot-gun were, however, equally curious and skeptical, and required that the bag should be thrown to them, at the same time magnanimously rejecting a polite offer of Mr. BURNETT's available cash. This demand also the latter gentleman declined to comply with, but courteously descended, walked up to his visitors, and opened the bag to show them there was nothing in it, "telling the fellow while doing this to point his pistol in another direction." Then the fellow with the pistol, who remained still skeptical, climbed to the driver's seat to conduct a more searching investigation, but being ordered off by the punctilious driver, "strange to say obeyed." There were five passengers in the coach, some of them armed, who not being themselves molested appear to have thought it good manners not to interfere.

Altogether this litte interview gives a very pleasing notion of California good breeding. The complaisance of the highwaymen, who, having taken possession of the casual stage coach, leave when ordered off by the driver, contrasts favorably with the courteous neutrality of the "five passengers, some of them armed," who only wanted, like a certain distinguished statesman, "to be let alone." The whole story has an irresistible flavor of that hapless prisoner of Artemus Ward, who, after languishing for twenty years in an inaccessible dungeon, had one day the happy inspiration of opening the window and getting out. Here have been a lot of masqueraders going about arrayed in black muslin and shot-guns, plundering stage coaches right and left until one thoughtful driver has the felicitous idea of requesting them to "go away," and they go at once. The sequel of the story is in keeping with the incidents already related. On his return trip Mr. BURNETT took the precaution to provide himself with a revolver, thinking, with the sagacity that might have been expected from his previous conduct, "that he might have a chance to use it." Sure enough, near the scene of the ambuscade he encountered a man and woman riding on horseback. To an ordinary driver there would have seemed nothing suspicious in so usual an incident. But Mr. BURNETT is clearly not an ordinary driver. He at once "stopped the stage," and with admirable and characteristic caution "handed the lines to a passenger, got down and begged the man and woman to throw up their hands." This polite invitation, backed by the six-shooter, being cheerfully complied with, the crafty BURNETT "called on a passenger to take that Derringer from the man's pocket." Wonderful to relate, it proved to be the identical Derringer which had been held in such unpleasant proximity to Mr. BURNETT's head the day before. Nor was this the last of our charioteer's triumphs. The woman wanted to leave, but was promptly informed by the acute BURNETT that she was no more a woman than he was, and so under the mild persuasion of the six-shooter he brought his captives victoriously to town.

There the narrative abruptly ends, and we are left in unpleasant doubt as to the verification of Mr. BURNETT's bold surmises. If they were correct, it seems incredible that the captured robbers should not have adopted his own remarkably easy and brilliant tactics, by requesting him to turn aside his pistol and go away. In common courtesy he could hardly have declined, and this polite pair would have left in peace to repeat for the benefit of many other drivers their agreeable travesty of highway robbery, conducted on strict Chesterfieldian principles. The danger is that having been caught so promptly, others of their associates will not be enamored of their precedent, and will decline in a similar contingency to go away when thereto entreated by the persuasive driver.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

The development of the interior of this country, and the increased production which that implies, render the subject of cheap and ready transit from the Middle States to the seaboard of more importance every day. Directly production exceeds local requirements it must either find an outside market or cease. Between these two contingencies there is no choice. The one would paralyze the settlement of the interior and impoverish the people already there for many years to come; the other would at once attract population and secure a rapid increase in the national wealth. The necessity for making our means of transport at least keep pace with production is therefore paramount. But it is only when accurate data concerning the produce of the soil are placed before us that any conception can be formed of the rapidity with which this great element in the national prosperity is advancing. In a pamphlet recently published by Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, (Appleton & Co.,) we find a mass of information upon this point extending over a period of thirty years, beginning in 1840 and ending in 1870. The evidence here gathered is certainly in many respects remarkable, if not unprecedented. The total area of the States and Territories is set down at 1,897,055,520 acres, of which not more than 188,912,833 are improved. According to the census the population in 1840 was 17,069,453, but in 1870 it had increased to 38,558,371. The growth of production was in some things more rapid even than the growth of population. Thus, the wheat grown in the earlier year amounted to 84,811,175 bushels; but in 1870 it was returned at 287,745,626 bushels. Butter and cheese increased from 202,410,440 pounds in the one year to 677,017,095 pounds in the other, and the yield of hay was nearly trebled. It is to be regretted that the system of returns made thirty years ago was not as complete as it afterward became, and that therefore the details at that period are in many respects deficient. But if we take the year 1850 as a starting point, we have more grounds upon which a comparison can be made. About six millions had been added to the population at this time, but except in butter and cheese, which was more than doubled, the increase of production was not so great during the previous ten years as it was afterward. The cash value of farms, including farming implements, machinery, and live stock, in 1850, was estimated at $3,967,343,580; but in 1870 this had increased in a most remarkable manner, and it was then calculated at $11,124,958,747. The production of hay doubled; the value of animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter increased from $111,703,142 to $398,956,376; the yield of tobacco grew from 199,752,655 to 262,735,341 pounds; of wheat from 100,468,574 to 287,745,626 bushels.

It is only when we come to the special productions of the South that this increase ceases. Unfortunately the difference, then, in some instances, becomes a diminution, but the inference to be deduced from it is none the less important. The yield of cotton was more than maintained. In 1850 it amounted to 2,469,093 bales of 400 pounds each. In 1870 it reached 3,011,996 bales. But the rice crop fell from 215,313,487 pounds to 73,635,021 pounds; and that of sugar from 267,577 to 87,943 hogsheads. In contrast to this the report from manufacturing States is noteworthy, the value of the products of manufactures having increased from $1,019,106,616 to $4,232,325,493.

These data pertain to the general production of the whole of the country, and very well illustrate both its wealth and the rapidity with which it has progressed. Estimates made for particular divisions will of course vary; but in some respects they present features that are more marked than might be expected.

The total yield of cereals in 1870 was 1,387,274,217 bushels, of which the Southern Atlantic States, from Maryland to Florida, and the interior States south of the Ohio and on the Gulf of Mexico, produced only 320,730,258. New-England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the States north of the Ohio produced 1,028,341,574 bushels, and the Pacific States and Territories only 38,202,385. The farms of the New-England States are valued at $707,942,439; in the Middle Atlantic States at $3,028,551,350, and in the States north of the Ohio at $5,132,815,399. In the South-western States the valuation, too, is as high as $1,254,614,196. But the rate per cent. of the net yearly product of the farms in the several divisions varies considerably, and not in proportion to the value. In New-England it is 17 per cent.; in the Middle Atlantic States, 13; in the States north of the Ohio, 17; in the Southern Atlantic, 29, and the same in the Territories east of the Rocky Mountains. In the Pacific States and Territories it is 22, and in the South-western district, south of the Ohio, it reaches as high as 33. A difference equally remarkable appears when a comparison is made between the States. Thus, in the group north of the Ohio, it is as low as 15 per cent. in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, and as high as 23 in Minnesota and 21 in Iowa.

The four Middle Atlantic States—New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware—yield cereal and dairy products to the annual value of $420,724,620, the cereals being at the rate of $174 per head of the population, and the dairy products at $395 per head. In the interior States north of the Ohio, and on the upper lakes and Upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, the valuation of similar produce is $887,532,782. But there the rate per head of population is $396 in the cereals, and only $124 in dairy produce. Here, now, is a point which should especially receive the attention of farmers, as showing, to some extent, the value of cultivation. The Middle Atlantic States yield 281,467,405 pounds of dairy produce from 2,214,511 milch cows, showing an average of 126 pounds each; while the other ten States get only 252,270,587 pounds from 3,289,856 milch cows, or an average of only 76 pounds each. At the same time, the value of animals slaughtered in the former is but $64,618,188, as against $208,586,441 in the latter.

These figures suffice to show the vast importance of the agricultural interest in this country, the rapid development which is being given to the productions of the soil, and therewith the urgent necessity of multiplying and cheapening, both by land and water, the means of transport to the sea-board. But some statistics concerning the persons who are dependent upon this interest will yet further illustrate its extent, and possibly show the advantages of a farming life: In 1870 the agricultural population amounted to 5,922,471 persons, of whom 5,303,363 were returned as natives of the United States. Of the rest the Germans are the most numerous, and the Irish the next. The total value of the farms being $11,124,958,747, we have as an average per head of the population $1,878, while the net yearly product of $2,137,252,383 gives an average in like manner of $360. If we limit this reckoning to the States north of the Ohio, the former average rises to $2,524, and the latter to $436.

But among the agricultural population many persons are, of course, working on wages. The number we have given is that of all persons ten years of age and over, who are engaged in agricultural pursuits. There appear to be no means of separating those who are receiving wages from those who occupy their own farms; but Mr. Ruggles considers that at least in nine hundred and ninety-five cases out of a thousand the American farmer is owner of the land he cultivates. This, however, must be taken as a conjecture. At the same time the wages paid, including board, are estimated at $310,286,275. The proportion of wages paid to the yearly product of the land for the whole United States is thirteen per cent. In New-England it comes nearly to twenty per cent.; but in the ten States north of the Ohio it is less than nine per cent. Possibly in this item of wages there is more room for error than in any other of the statistics which Mr. Ruggles has furnished, partly because it includes an estimate for board which farmers are apt to err in, and also because the number of laborers is not ascertained. But enough has been given to show the wide field that exists for the use of both labor and capital in the cultivation of the soil, and the poor men who are struggling for subsistence in the cities, as well as the rich who have yet failed to realize the great want of the country for increased means of transit to and from the interior, will derive much practical knowledge from the facts which Mr. Ruggles has given us.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

NORTH CAROLINA, KENTUCKY, AND TENNESSEE.

An election of minor importance occurs in Kentucky on Monday, Aug. 3. The only official to be chosen on the general ticket is the Clerk of the State Supreme Court. For this position the Democrats have nominated Thomas C. Jones, who was Captain in the rebel army, and is claimed by the Republicans to be ineligible by reason of his having accepted a challenge to fight a duel. The Republicans have made no nomination for the office. County officers and other minor officials are to be chosen at the same time. Congressmen will not be elected in Kentucky until November.

On Thursday, Aug. 6, Tennessee will elect county officers, but the election of Governor and members of the Legislature in that State will not take place until November.

The most important election of the month will occur in North Carolina, which will elect on Thursday, Aug. 6, its Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Legislature for two years, eight members of Congress, and six of the twelve Circuit Judges. The recent death of Gov. Caldwell will not render an election of Governor necessary, as the Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Curtis H. Bragdon, has succeeded to the office, and will hold it until the end of the constitutional term in January, 1877. The election this year is to be contested as usual by the Republicans and the Democrats, and their various nominations, so far as they have been announced, are as follows:

Republican.	Democratic.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	
Thomas R. Purnell.	Stephen D. Pool.
FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.	
1. Clinton L. Cobb.	Jesse J. Yeates.
2. John A. Hyman.	————
3. Neill McKay.	Alfred M. Waddell.
4. James H. Headen.	Joseph J. Davis.
5. William F. Henderson.	Alfred M. Scales.
6. C. L. Cook.	Thomas S. Ashe.
7. ——— ———.	William M. Robbins.
8. Plato Durham.	Robert B. Vance.

Messrs. Cobb, Waddell, Ashe, Robbins, and Vance are members of the present House, and the State's delegation now consists of three Republicans and five Democrats, the former being from the First, Second, and Fourth Districts. The Republican nominee in the Second District is a colored man, and he has two self-announced colored opponents. In the Sixth District, E. Constantine Davidson is announced as a Granger candidate. In the Eighth District, Mr. Durham, who has been a member of Congress, is an independent candidate, and, it is believed, will generally be supported by the Republicans. At the last election in North Carolina, which was for President in 1872, Grant had 91,393 votes, and Greeley 67,489. In August of the same year, Caldwell, Republican, for Governor, had 98,830, and Merrimon, Democrat, 96,731.

BEECHER AND TILTON.

MR. TILTON'S EXAMINATION BY THE COMMITTEE.

OFFICIAL REPORT—WHY THE COMMITTEE AUTHORIZED ITS PUBLICATION — MR. SAGE'S LETTER.

The following is a condensation of the official report of Mr. Tilton's cross-examination by the Investigating Committee. All material points have been retained, and only the unimportant and superfluous talk, in which the examination abounded, has been omitted:

MR. SAGE'S LETTER.

Mr. Tilton's direct testimony having been published without the knowledge or consent of the Committee of Investigation, and fragmentary and inaccurate reports of his testimony under cross-examination having been published, by means unknown to the committee and without its consent, whereby it is said that Mr. Tilton feels that injustice has been done to him, it is believed that in fairness to all parties the whole of Mr. Tilton's testimony should be made public at once.

H. W. SAGE, Chairman.

BROOKLYN, July 25, 1874.

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

BROOKLYN, Monday, July 20, 1874.

The committee met at 8 o'clock. All the members were present. Mr. Tilton was present with a written statement. A preliminary conversation took place between the committee and Mr. Tilton as to the wisdom of publishing his statement, and in regard to his willingness to submit to a cross-examination. He claimed that while they had a right to make such use as they pleased of their copy of said statement, he had the same right with respect to his copy, and expressed his willingness to submit to such cross-examination, but requested that he might not be interrupted until he had read the statement through. He then read the statement, which has already been published in full.

After the reading of the statement, another brief conversation ensued on the subject of its publication, the committee suggesting that it would be wise to postpone such publication until all the testimony should be heard, and Mr. Tilton declining to be restricted in the matter. The cross-examination of Mr. Tilton then proceeded:

Gen. Tracy—Are you able to give the date of the transaction which you say you witnessed at Mr. Beecher's house at the time of the examination of the engravings? A.—I cannot state the date.

Q.—At the time you received the information you speak of from your wife, you were the editor of the *Independent* and of the Brooklyn *Union*, I believe? A.—I was.

MRS. TILTON AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Q.—Did your wife continue to attend Plymouth Church after that information? A.—Yes, Sir; that was in the Summer time; she went into the country and was absent a long time; she has always continued to attend once or twice a year; she is a member of Plymouth Church.

Q.—Did she attend regularly after returning from the country? A.—No, Sir; she attended occasionally for communion service, and would steal in quietly at the corner of the building, so as to be unobserved.

Q.—Previous to announcing your discovery or pretended discovery to Mr. Beecher you had fallen into troubles with Henry C. Bowen, had you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long before? A.—Two days.

Q.—You had ceased to be the editor of the *Independent* when you made this announcement? A.—No, sir. I ceased to be the editor of the *Independent* on the 1st day of January.

Q.—Was not your valedictory published on the 22d of December. A.—Yes, Sir, but my engagement ended on the 31st.

Q.—Had you not entered into a contract with Mr. Bowen to be the editor of the *Union* and contributor of the *Independent* before you made any announcement to Mr. Beecher of this pretended discovery, and had not Mr. Bowen discovered immoralities on your part, and did he not threaten to break the engagement with you? A.—No, he did not.

A TALK WITH BOWEN.

Q.—Did he not make such allegations against you, and did not you and he appoint a day of meeting at his house, when, in the presence of a mutual friend, the allegations against you should be stated, and you should make an explanation, and did you not meet in the presence of a mutual friend for that purpose? A.—No, Sir. Mr. Johnson wished me, about Christmas time, to see Mr. Bowen. He said there was some story afloat concerning me. I think Christmas was Sunday, and I went to see him on Monday. We had a few words concerning the matter. He did not tell me what the story was. I said, "If there is any story afloat, bring the author of it here, and let us see what it is." We then went on in a conversation concerning Mr. Beecher.

Q.—Did not you and Mr. Bowen meet on that day, and did not Mr. Bowen begin to repeat the charges against you, and did not you, while listening to those charges, break out against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher? A.—I did not. I never heard of those charges until after that interview, when Mr. Bowen went from it to bear the letter to Mr. Beecher. I never knew that Mr. Beecher or Mrs. Beecher had anything to do with Mr. Bowen's feelings.

Q.—Did not you make an allegation against Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir. After Mr. Johnson went out he made an allegation.

Q.—Did not you make an allegation? A.—I did toward the end of the interview.

Q.—You made a very distinct allegation to Mr. Bowen, did you not, against Mr. Beecher, of the offense that he had committed against you? A.—Yes.

Q.—It was on that occasion, was it not, that the letter was agreed upon between you and Mr. Bowen demanding that Mr. Beecher should quit Plymouth pulpit. A.—I remember a letter.

A LETTER AGREED ON.

Q.—Was it on that occasion that a letter was agreed upon between you and Mr. Bowen? A.—Yes, it was.

Q.—And was that agreement the result of his statement of the offenses against Mr. Beecher which he and you knew of? A.—On the part of Mr. Bowen, yes.

Q.—On your part? A.—I made one statement and he made many.

Q.—Will you state what offense you stated against Mr. Beecher to Mr. Bowen on that occasion? A.—Mr. Johnson, having introduced the subject to Mr. Bowen, said to me, "Mr. Tilton, you do not say as much of Plymouth Church as a Brooklyn paper should; you do not go there; why do you not go?"

Q.—I asked you what offense you stated against Mr. Beecher to Mr. Bowen? A.—I must answer your question in my own way. I came to tell you the truth, and not fragments of the truth. Mr. Bowen wanted me to speak more in the paper of Plymouth Church. Mr. Johnson said, "Perhaps Mr. Tilton has a reason for not going to Plymouth Church." And thereupon Mr. Bowen was curious to know the reason. I, in a solitary phrase, said that there was a personal domestic reason why I could not go there consistently with my self-respect—that Mr. Beecher had been unhandsome in his approaches to my wife. That is the sum and substance of all I have ever said on this subject to the very few people to whom I have spoken of it.

Q.—It was on that occasion that you agreed upon the letter which demanded Mr. Beecher to leave the pulpit? A.—Yes, Sir, that was the precise occasion.

Q.—You think that was on the 26th of December? A.—I have no recollection of dates. The only identification that I have in my mind is that it was near Christmas.

Q.—When were you dismissed from the *Union*? A.—The last night of the year, I think.

Q.—The 31st, was it? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE APOLOGY.

Q.—When did you first learn that Mr. or Mrs. Beecher had in any way communicated facts to Mr. Bowen which inflamed him in the matter of your dismissal? A.—I learned that from Mr. Beecher himself on the day after his apology was written. It was the 2d, possibly the 3d, of January. It was in Mr. Moulton's front room. Mr. Beecher came in. It was an unexpected meeting. He burst out in an expression of great sorrow to me, and said he hoped the communication which he had sent to me by Mr. Moulton was satisfactory to me. He then and there told Mr. Moulton he had done wrong, not so much as some other had, (referring to his wife, who had made statements to Mr. Bowen that ought to be unmade;) and he there volunteered to write a letter to Mr. Bowen concerning the facts which he had misstated.

Q.—Do you say that that was the first time that you knew that Mr. Beecher or Mrs. Beecher had given Mrs. Bowen any information, or had any conversation with him on the subject? A.—Yes, Sir; I did not know that Mr. Beecher had given Mr. Bowen any such information. Mrs. Tilton had intimated to me that there was something.

Q.—When did Mrs. Tilton intimate that to you? A.—In December she told me of visits which Mrs. Beecher had made to her, and of testimony which they wanted to get.

Q.—What time in December? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Was it before or after the publication of your valedictory in the *Independent*? A.—I do not remember. Mrs. Tilton spoke to me a number of times of the enmity which Mrs. Beecher had for some strange reason connected with Mrs. Morse, (Mrs. Tilton's mother.) There was a conspiracy between Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Beecher before September. The truth is that Mrs. Tilton's confession was made also to her mother, and the mother naturally wanted to protect the daughter, and she made a kind of alliance with Mr. Beecher, and Mrs. Beecher took part in it. There was a desire on their part to protect Elizabeth.

MORE ABOUT THE ALLEGED COLLEAGUE.

Q.—You say that Mrs. Tilton referred some time in December to the fact that Mrs. Beecher had interfered in your matters? A.—Not that she had interfered in my matters, but that Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Beecher were colleaguing together with reference to me.

Q.—Are you able to fix that date? A.—It was many times.

Q.—Was any of it before the 22d of December, think you? A.—Yes, I think early in the Summer, but do not know.

Q.—Any time in December was Mrs. Tilton separated from you with her family? A.—Not that I remember. Mrs. Tilton went a few weeks to make a visit at her mother's.

Q.—Do you remember the occasion of sending for your wife to come to the *Union* office while she was separated from you? A.—Yes, she was at her mother's.

Q.—Do you remember telling her that you were about to be dismissed from the *Union*, and that she must return to you and live with you to prevent it? Did you tell her anything of that? A.—Not a shadow; it would have made no difference one way or the other.

Q.—Did you on that day send a letter by a servant by the name of Ellen, directing the person in whose house she was to return your children to your house in her absence? A.—I do not recollect it. Mrs. Morse had the children, and I told Ellen Dennis to bring them home. I do not remember the time.

Q.—Did you send a note by her? A.—I sent quite a peremptory message.

Q.—And the children came? A.—Yes, or were brought. I think there was only one.

Q.—Did your wife come late in the evening after that? A.—I do not remember. I think I went personally for Elizabeth, and told her she was doing wrong in staying away. I have no distinct recollection of so many details.

Q.—How long after that return was it that this statement, which you say she made, and which was placed in Mr. Moulton's hands, was written? A.—I do not know. I have no means of knowing; the date of her giving the letter for the interview with Mr. Beecher I think was on the 29th of December.

MRS. TILTON'S ANXIETY.

Q.—The object of giving you letters was to bring about an interview between you and Mr. Beecher, that there might be a reconciliation, and that Mr. Beecher might aid in saving you from dismissal from the *Independent*? A.—No. Mrs. Tilton thought that my retirement from the papers was due in some way to Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, and she thought as I was very indignant against Mr. Bowen, unless there was some reconciliation between Mr. Beecher and myself her secret would be exposed, and she begged me to have an interview with him, and wrote a note to that effect.

Q.—Have you that note? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Will you produce it? A.—I decline to answer. I decline to answer because you know the fact already.

Q.—You say that note was written on the 29th day of December? A.—I think there is a record on the subject here [in the statement which he had read] somewhere.

By Mr. Hill—Can you refer to a note written by you to Ellen? Did you think that had a date attached which would fix the time? A.—I do not know. I remember Ellen to have had something to do with the return of one of the children. I think that note was written to Mrs. Morse.

Q.—Was not the subject of the interview between you and Mr. Beecher for the purpose of inducing him to aid in preventing your dismissal? A.—No more than it had with this investigation. The sole purpose of that interview was this: Mrs. Tilton felt that Mr. Beecher and I were in danger of coming into collision. For her sake, at her request, I had this interview. It was solely in reference to Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—It was two days before your final dismissal, and pending the question whether you should be retained or not? A.—My dismissal from the *Union* came after that interview. It took effect the last night of the year. My interview with Mr. Beecher had nothing to do with that.

By Gen. Tracy—It was two days before it, and pending the question of whether you would be dismissed or retained, was it not? A.—No, Sir. These documents themselves, I think, show that my interview with Mr. Beecher was after my dismissal from the *Union*.

A QUICK DISMISSAL.

Q.—That interview was on the 29th, and your dismissal was on the 31st. Then that interview was before your dismissal, and pending the question whether you would be retained or dismissed, was it not? A.—The question of my dismissal was decided in the flash of an eye. I never knew that there was any such question. I, two or three days previous to the interview with Mr. Beecher, had filled up contracts, one to be editor of the *Union* for five years, and the other to be chief contributor of the *Independent*, and there was no pending question.

Q.—Was not your contract to be editor of the *Union* for five years, and to be chief contributor of the *Independent*, signed previous to the publication of your valedictory in the *Independent*? A.—They were signed very near that time.

Q.—Was not the interview at which Mr. Johnson was present at Mr. Bowen's house on the 26th of December? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The interview with Mr. Beecher was on the 29th? A.—I cannot say precisely.

Q.—Your final dismissal from the *Union* was on the 31st? A.—I cannot say yes unless the letters will show.

Q.—Will you tell us why it was that having been possessed of this information for six months without any desire to communicate it to Mr. Beecher, you were seized with a desire to communicate that information to him on or about the 29th of December? A.—Yes, Sir; because Mrs. Tilton feared that Mr. Beecher, Mr. Bowen, and I were in danger of such a clash and collision that the family secret would be exposed, and felt that there was a necessity for a reconciliation, and she begged and prayed me to be reconciled with Mr. Beecher; and on her account and for her sake I said I would have an interview with him.

Q.—Will you explain why the difficulty you had with Mr. Bowen in regard to the *Independent* and the *Union* would involve the necessity of your exposing the family secret which you obtained from Mrs. Tilton six months before? A.—It was not through fear of my exposing it. Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Beecher were sometimes in collision, and Mrs. Tilton always made me believe that Mr. Beecher knew this secret, until in December, when she told me. I took it for granted, all Summer long, that she had told him what she had told me, and what she had told her mother, and I supposed that Mrs. Beecher was co-operating with Mrs. Morse.

SCORNING MR. BEECHER'S AID.

Q.—Did you complain of Mr. Beecher for not aiding you to remain in the *Independent*? A.—No, Sir; I would have scorned it.

Q.—You have read Mr. Wilkeson's statement? A.—I have not.

Q.—You know Samuel Wilkeson? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you say to him about that time that Mr. Beecher had not befriended you in that matter? A.—I did not, and Mr. Wilkeson will not dare to say that under oath.

Q.—You say you never complained of Mr. Beecher for not helping you? A.—No, not for not helping me, but for being unjust to me, and saying that I ought to be turned out. I understood that he said to Dr. Spear that they were going to have Mr. Tilton out of the *Independent*. Mr. Charles Briggs told me that. He said: "I know something about this thing; I heard some such thing."

Q.—You say that Mr. Beecher apologized and that you accepted the apology? A.—I read the account of that in the document.

Q.—Did you or did you not, as a matter of fact, accept the apology which Mr. Beecher made, and forgive the offense? A.—I accepted the apology and forgave the offense with as much largeness as I thought it was possible for a Christian man to assume.

Q.—Friendly relations continued after that between you and Mr. Beecher? A.—Well, not friendly. You can understand what such relations would be. They were not hostile; they were relations which Mr. Moulton forced with an iron hand. He compelled them.

Q.—Did you or not, after or about the time of the tripartite agreement, express friendly sentiments in regard to him? A.—I have taken pains to make it appear in all quarters that Mr. Beecher and I were not in hostility, and have suppressed my self-respect many times in doing it.

Q.—Did you ever state this offense of Mr. Beecher as committed against you to Mr. Storrs? A.—I never did.

Q.—Was it ever stated in your presence to him? A.—No, Sir. He read a statement that Mrs. Tilton made, and that I helped her to make.

Q.—Did you go with her when she made that statement to Dr. Storrs? A.—I did not.

GOING TO DR. STORRS.

Q.—Did you ever state or read to Dr. Storrs any statement of the offenses which you charged against Mr. Beecher? A.—No. I showed Dr. Storrs a letter which Elizabeth and myself wrote, and which I still preserve. Mr. Carpenter and I went to Dr. Storrs as counsellor. My intention was to have Elizabeth go, but she preferred to write a few lines.

Q.—You took what she wrote, and what you helped her to write, to Dr. Storrs and showed it to him as the statement of the offense which you charged Mr. Beecher with? A.—No. I did not charge Mr. Beecher with any offense at all.

Q.—I am trying to get at what offense you stated against Mr. Beecher. A.—Elizabeth stated that.

Q.—And you have it and gave it to Dr. Storrs to read? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How was the offense stated? A.—It began in this way, that on a certain day, in the Summer of 1870, she had informed her husband that Mr. Beecher had asked her to be a wife to him together with all that this implies; she was very solicitous to make it appear that she did not accept his proposition, and happily in reading it, those who saw it naturally inferred that she did not accept his proposition; it was a perfectly correct statement.

Q.—You and she wrote it? A.—She wrote it with my assistance.

Q.—You took the statement to Dr. Storrs, and it was read by him in your presence? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was read also to Mr. Beecher? A.—I read it to him myself. Mr. Beecher objected to it, and I made no further use of it.

Q.—You prepared a document, did you not, giving a history of this case? A.—No, not of this case, but of my relations to Mr. Bowen.

Q.—It was stated in that document? A.—Yes; this letter of Elizabeth's was quoted in it.

Q.—And it was read to Dr. Storrs? A.—Yes.

THE APOLOGY AGAIN.

Q.—Did you also quote the letter of apology in it? A.—Just as I did in the letter to Dr. Bacon.

Q.—You quoted the apology as an apology for the offense? You stated and cited it as proof that he had apologized for that offense? A.—Yes, I put that in, not wishing to make the offense more than that; I was solicitous not to have the worst of the case known.

Q.—You went voluntarily to Dr. Storrs, did you not? A.—I did, in great distress, wanting counsel.

Q.—And so as to get correct counsel you misstated the case? A.—Yes, as you did in your statement in the *Union*. It was a statement necessary to be made. After Mrs. Woodhull's statement I was out of town, and the thing had filled the country, and Mr. Beecher had taken no notice of it. It was seven or eight days old, and I went to Dr. Storrs for counsel. He asked me about the story. I said, "Do not ask me for that." He said, "Give me some facts by which I can judge; give me that which can be proved." So I gave an account of my affairs very largely, about Mrs. Woodhull, and so on. The origin of that document was a seeking for something that would put before the public a plausible answer to the Woodhull tale, and I conceived that by a chain of facts we might, perhaps, explain it away. I read it to Mr. Beecher, and he burst into a long sigh, and I saw that he would not or could not stand upon it, and Elizabeth burned it or tore it to pieces.

Q.—You showed it to others, did you not? A.—To a few friends.

Q.—To whom besides Dr. Storrs? A.—I think that I showed it to George Bell. I showed it to one or two.

Q.—Did you show it to Mr. Beecher? A.—No; I think not. I think I showed him the document in the tripartite confession.

Q.—You have known Mr. Beecher many years? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is he your personal friend? A.—I used to regard him as such.

Q.—You remember showing him something on this subject? A.—I remember showing him the letter in proof, which explained my going out of the *Independent* and the *Union*. Whether I showed him the document I cannot say. I showed it to a number of people, hoping that it would do good; but it did not, so it disappeared.

THE DOCUMENT ABANDONED.

Q.—You say Mr. Beecher refused to stand upon it? A.—No. Mr. Moulton asked Mr. Beecher to come and hear me read it. I was in hopes Mr. Beecher might not feel bad at such a document, but he felt slain by it.

Q.—And just as on other occasions, he refused to stand by a statement of the offense? A.—No. He drew a long sigh.

Q.—You understood him as refusing? A.—No. I did not understand that.

Q.—Why did you abandon the document? A.—Because there was no success in it.

Q.—Why was there not success in it? Was it not because he did not accept it? A.—Because he did not accept or reject it; he wanted that no statement should be made, and so the thing was buried.

Q.—Did you ever state the offense to Dr. Budington? A.—I never saw him until within two weeks; I heard that he went to see Dr. Bacon, and I went to see him.

Q.—Have you not frequently asserted the purity of your wife? A.—No. I have always had a strange technical use of words. I have always used words that conveyed that impression. I have taken pains to say that she was a devoted Christian woman. That necessarily carried the other. It was like the statement that I carried to Dr. Storrs. I do not think he caught the idea of that statement. As he took it I do not think that it covered the whole. I have said that Elizabeth was a tender, delicate, kindly, Christian woman, which I think she is.

Q.—Have you stated that she was pure? A.—No.

Q.—Have you not stated that she was as pure as an angel? A.—No; Mr. Halliday says I said that; he asked me in Mrs. Bradshaw's presence whether or not I had not said that my wife was as pure as gold. "No," I said, "Mr. Halliday, because the conversation to which you allude was this: I said, 'Go and ask Mr. Beecher himself and he will say that she is as pure as gold;'" it is an expression which he used; I have sought to give Elizabeth a good character; I have always wanted to do so; I think she deserves a good character; I think she is better than the most of us—better than I am; I do not believe in point of actual moral goodness, barring some drawbacks, that there is in this company so white a soul as Elizabeth Tilton.

Q.—Did you not state that, in substance, to one or more of the gentlemen with whom you were lunching? A.—In substance, yes, and I state it now; but I did not use the phrase that she had never violated her chastity.

By Gen. Tracy—I ask you whether your relations and feelings toward Mr. Beecher since Jan. 1, 1871, have not been friendly? A.—Yes, Sir; my relations and feelings toward him since January, 1871, when he made the apology, down to the time when the Church began to put out its right hand and take me by the throat, were friendly.

Q.—They are not now friendly, but they were friendly up to the beginning of the action of the Church in this matter? A.—Yes, Sir. That is to say, they were friendly in the sense that we were not in collision with each other.

Q.—Were they not those of friendship? A.—No, they were not.

Q.—What did you mean by saying, after that apology was made, that you desired to see Mr. Beecher protected rather than harmed for his offense against you? A.—So I did.

Q.—Do you mean to say that that sentence expressed your real feelings toward a man who you believed had seduced your wife? A.—Yes. I was under obligation; I had taken his apology, and I had given my word that I would not have him exposed.

Q.—Is it your sentiment that that is an offense for which one man can apologize to another? A.—I know there is a code of honor among gentlemen that a man cannot condone such an offense; but I cannot see what offense a man cannot forgive, where an apology is made by the person committing it to the person against whom it is committed. If a man believes in the Christian religion he ought to.

Q.—Is that your handwriting (showing a slip of paper on which was written "H. W. B.: Grace, mercy, and peace. Sunday morning. T. T.") A.—I remember that. One morning Mr. Beecher met me in the street, and told me how much pleasure it gave him. I have sent kindlier things than that to him.

Q.—Did you feel as you spoke? A.—I did. Mr. Moulton said, two or three times, "Mr. Beecher is in great depression. Can't you do something to cheer him?" It would be a lie for me to say that I had a warm friendship for Mr. Beecher, and that I felt as kindly for him as if the offense had not been committed. If I had been a man morally great, I would have blotted it out and trodden it under foot. I was competent to forgive in a large degree. I forgave him in my best moods, but at other times I did not. I am not a very large man.

Q.—Have you any letters from Mrs. Tilton complaining to you? A.—Yes, I have.

Q.—Have you not many letters from her setting forth her complaints and her grievances? A.—No. She very rarely wrote such letters. She used occasionally to write me letters begging intercession in regard to her mother, and complaining of my views in theology.

Q.—Did you never receive letters from her complaining in other respects? A.—In what respects?

Q.—Well, in regard to people who were in the habit of frequenting your house at your solicitation? A.—I have had letters from her mother, complaining of Susan Anthony and Mrs. Stanton; Mrs. Tilton thought Mr. Johnson and others were leading me astray; she is very orthodox; and she wrote me letters expressing strong and earnest hopes that I would be intensely orthodox.

Q.—Did she complain of any female society on that ground, or in any way? A.—No.

Q.—Did she never complain of the presence of any ladies at your house? A.—I do not think of any.

Q.—Not of Susan Anthony? A.—She said she would consider it an insult if they came to the house; I do not remember of any others.

Q.—Mrs. Woodhull came a great deal, didn't she? A.—She was three times in my house—once to meet Mr. Beecher, and on two other occasions.

Q.—Only three times? A.—Three only.

Q.—You say she came to meet Mr. Beecher? A.—She did, on Sunday afternoon, at my house.

Q.—Do you know when that was? A.—I think Mr. Moulton made that interview. It must have been in 1871 or 1872, because my acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull began in May, 1871. My impression is that it was warm weather. Mrs. Woodhull and her husband came. She always came with her husband.

Q.—Did your wife complain of her being at your house? A.—Yes. My wife came home, and Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Moulton were there sitting in the front parlor.

Q.—What happened? A.—Oh, nothing, except that Elizabeth expressed her indignation against the woman. I told Elizabeth that she was too dangerous a woman, and that too much of the welfare of our family depended upon her.

Q.—Did Mrs. Tilton continue her expressions of indignation at your acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Yes; Mrs. Tilton always felt that the policy was a mistaken one of undertaking to do anything with Mrs. Woodhull. Mrs. Tilton had a strong repugnance to Mrs. Woodhull, and to other public women. She would not permit them to come into the house, and some of her letters were very violent against them. She was frequently with them for a long time, and took part with them in women's meetings, and then she took a violent antagonism to them after her troubles came on.

Q.—When you say that "in December, 1870, differences arose between Theodore Tilton and Henry C. Bowen, which were augmented by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Beecher, in consequence whereof, and at the wish of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, expressed in writing in a paper put into the hands of Mr. Francis D. Moulton," why do you say that it was in consequence of that difficulty being augmented by Mr. and Mrs. Beecher that this letter was written or this writing was made? A.—Mrs. Tilton's confession to me was in the middle of the Summer. She informed me shortly afterward that she had taken occasion to let Mr. Beecher know that she had made this confession, but she did not do that. I supposed that he knew of her confession; but he did not know it. I met Mr. Beecher in the street, and he was about to speak to me. I did not speak to him. That excited my suspicion of the fact that he could not have known of Mrs. Tilton's confession. So I said to her, "Elizabeth, did you not tell me that Mr. Beecher knew what you had told me? To my mind he don't know it." She then informed me that she could not bear to let him know that she had confessed. Then, I think, her sickness came, though my recollection of dates, as I have said, is very poor.

After detailing the troubles with Mr. Bowen about the editorship of the *Union* and *Independent*, Mr. Tilton was further questioned as follows:

Q.—Why do you say that it was in consequence of the difficulty being augmented by Mr. and Mrs. Beecher? A.—Elizabeth saw that Mr. Bowen and I were in collision. She was afraid that the collision would extend to Mr. Beecher and me, and she wished me, if possible, to make peace with him. That peace could be brought about only by his knowing that I knew of his relations with Mrs. Tilton; therefore she wrote a womanly, kindly letter to him. I do not remember the phraseology.

Q.—Who had reported to her the fact that your difficulty was being augmented by Mr. and Mrs. Beecher? A.—I do not know. She reported it to me. It was through her that I learned that Mrs. Beecher was interfering with my affairs. It was through Mrs. Tilton that I learned of Mrs. Beecher's antagonism to me. I do not think Mr. Beecher was so largely involved in it as his wife was.

Q.—What date was that? A.—I do not know. Mrs. Beecher, through Mrs. Morse, got the idea that I was Mr. Beecher's enemy. Mrs. Beecher being my enemy, and feeling that I was bent on a battle against her husband, sought to make an alliance with Elizabeth, and, as I understand, wanted Elizabeth to go away from me and part company, and she said she would not do it—the trouble having hinged on the fact that Elizabeth had made me and Mrs. Morse a confession, but had not told Mr. Beecher that she had done so. I said there was only one way out of the difficulty, and that was that Mr. Beecher must know it.

Q.—Did you say that to Elizabeth? A.—I do not know about that.

Q.—This first letter which you quote from Mrs. Tilton, on page 35, in which she says, "Love is praiseworthy, but to abuse the gift is sin; here I am strong; no temptations or fascinations, &c.;" what did you understand by that? A.—I understood this, that she was in the receipt of visits from him, and that she had once or twice felt that perhaps he was exercising an undue influence upon her. I know that once I was afraid she did not give me a correct account of his visits. There were a great many visits mentioned in her correspondence.

Q.—Have you the letters here? A.—No.

Q.—I thought that you were to bring them? A.—All the originals from which I have quoted I will carry before Judge Reynolds, or any Judge, in the presence of Gen. Tracy. I have great confidence in you, gentlemen; but I do not propose to produce the originals here. If you will release one of your number to go with me before any magistrate I will produce them. Mr. Moulton will of course be asked to produce his for examination, line for line.

Q.—But you decline except in the presence of an officer? A.—I decline unless I can be perfectly certain that they will be returned to me. I don't want you to consider that as a disparagement. It is only a necessary element in this discussion. You shall see the originals, but I will only show them under safeguards.

Q.—Why do you make that qualification? A.—For this reason: You are six gentlemen determined, if possible, not to find the facts, but to vindicate Mr. Beecher, and I am alone. There are eight of you, and I am a single man; and if I should hand over to you now Mr. Beecher's apology, perhaps you would not return it to me. Though I do not mean to make that implication, I do not mean to give you the chance. That is frank.

Q.—At the beginning of the acquaintance of Mr. Beecher with your family—not with you or your wife, but with your family—did not you invite him frequently to your house? A.—Yes, Sir; and I was always very proud when he came.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, you have stated the religious character of your wife; will you describe it again? A.—My wife's religious character I have, if you will pardon the allusion, undertaken to set forth in the book that I have spent a year in writing—a work of fiction called *Tempest Tossed*—a name strangely borrowed from my own heaving breast; in that novel is a character, Mary Vail. I do not want to say vainly before the public that I drew that character for Elizabeth, but I did. There is a chapter—the ninth I think, (I won't be certain about the number,)—which is called "Mary Vail's Journal;" I know it is good, because I made it up from Elizabeth's letters, and my heart was cleft in twain to find in these letters some of the same sentences that crept into this chapter. I changed them considerably to make them conform to the story. I had this feeling, that if in this novel I could as a mere subordinate part of the story paint that character, and have it go quietly, in an underhand way, forth, that was Elizabeth, (for I think I drew it faithfully,) it would be a very thorough answer, as coming from me, to the scandals in the community, and that people would say, "Theodore respects his wife"—as I do to-day.

Q.—Was it a truthful character of Elizabeth? A.—It was. It was not drawn as well as the original would warrant.

Q.—You say it was not drawn as well as the original would warrant. Then her devotion and purity of life would warrant a higher character than you have given Mary Vail in that book? A.—Yes, unless you attach a technical meaning to the word purity, she was made a victim.

Q.—You have brought forward the letter of your wife where she describes herself as having received new life, as having read the character of Catharine Gaunt in *Griffith Gaunt*; have you read the character of Catharine Gaunt? A.—Yesterday I said no; but I have an impression that I have. A friend of mine yesterday morning said that is a singular result from *The Terrible Temptation*. Charles Reade has written a book called *The Terrible Temptation*. I have never read that book, but on second thought I think I have read *Griffith Gaunt*. My impression is that I read it on a journey, and that I wrote something to Elizabeth about it, and asked her to read it.

Q.—Did you think that the guilt in Catharine Gaunt was that of adultery? A.—I have no idea that I did.

Q.—Has there been a change in your religious views since you were married? A.—Yes, Sir, very decided, I am happy to say. I think there is in every sensible man's.

Q.—Do you know whether the change in your religious convictions was a source of great grief and sorrow to your wife? A.—It was a great source of tears and anguish to her. She said to me once that denying the divinity of Christ in her view nullified our marriage almost.

Q.—You think her a Christian, do you? A.—Yes, she is the best Christian I know of, barring her faults; better than any minister.

Q.—Then you would not qualify the expression when you say that she is the best Christian you know, barring her faults? Do you not think that she is the best Christian you know with her faults? A.—No, I would not say that, because there has been a strong deceit wrought out in Elizabeth that comes from the weakness of her character. She has had three strong persons to circulate among—Mr. Beecher, her mother, and me. In sentiment she outdoes us all. Her life is shipwrecked. But she is not to blame. I will maintain that to my dying day.

Q.—When did you first bring to your wife's attention the fact that you feared that there was something wrong? A.—Elizabeth so blotted that out of my mind that I did not think of it again.

Q.—How long ago was it? Years ago? A.—Yes, as I recollect it, it must have been during the early years when we lived in Livingston street, in our present house.

Some questions were here asked about what is called the "parlor scene," which are scarcely fit for publication.

Q.—How about the bed-chamber scene? A.—That was a long while ago, and that was blotted out of my mind, too.

Q.—When was it? A.—I do not remember the year; it was a good while ago.

By Mr. Winslow—Before or after the ankle scene? A.—Before.

Q.—After you were living in Livingston street? A.—Yes; I remember the room. Again, I identify it by the picture. It was in the left hand room. I have two front rooms in the second story, and it was the left hand of these two rooms. I knocked at the door and Elizabeth came. I was surprised that it was locked. She was surprised at finding me. Mr. Beecher was sitting in a red plush rocking-chair—a sort of ottoman chair—with his vest unbuttoned. His face colored like a rose when I saw him.

Q.—The explanation was satisfactory to you on that occasion? A.—Entirely so.

Q.—So that you let it be, and attributed nothing to it? A.—Yes, I attributed nothing to it. If the door had been simply shut I should not have thought anything of it; but the door being locked, I wondered at it.

Q.—Was there more than one door leading to that room? A.—One door comes in from the hall.

Q.—Was there any other door leading into the room from the other room? A.—There is a middle door communicating between the two rooms.

Q.—Two sliding doors? A.—Yes.

Q.—And was there a door leading from the hall to the other room? A.—Yes, that is the plan of the house.

A.—And the room that Mr. Beecher and your wife were in was a room connecting with another room with sliding doors? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was that room for that Mr. Beecher was in? A.—A bedroom.

Q.—Is the other room a sitting-room? A.—It is.

Q.—Did you try that door which led into the sitting-room? A.—No.

Q.—Why? A.—Because I came and knocked at the hall door.

Q.—For aught you know they had gone into the sitting-room from the hall, and from there Mr. Beecher may have gone into the bed-room? A.—Yes. I will give them the benefit of a doubt.

Q.—Was it explained to your satisfaction? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the explanation that satisfied you? A.—The annoyance of the children. My wife said that our children and some of the neighbors' children were making a noise, and she wanted to have a quiet talk with Mr. Beecher, and so she locked herself in.

Q.—That satisfied you? A.—That satisfied me. It was entirely reasonable.

Q.—So you have never regarded that circumstance as evidence of wrong in any one? A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever mentioned that? A.—I rather think I have.

Q.—Why? A.—Because afterward there arose circumstances which made me feel that the explanation which she had given me of these two events was not true.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, can you say whether this scene was before the date of that letter of Feb. 3, 1868? A.—Yes; it must have been a long time before that, I think. I won't be certain. It must have been a long time before 1868.

Q.—You say that her letters informed you that Mr. Beecher had made twelve pastoral visits at your house in five weeks? A.—I have those letters.

Q.—You say Mr. Tilton, for a year after what you state as Mrs. Tilton's confession, she insisted to you that she had not violated her marriage vow? A.—Yes, Elizabeth was in a sort of vaporous like cloud. She was between light and dark. She could not see that it was wrong. She maintained to her mother in my presence that she had not done wrong.

Q.—Do you say that she did or did not insist that she had violated her marriage vows? A.—She always was saying that "it never seemed to her wrong;" and "Theodore, I do not now see that I have wronged you."

Q.—What do you understand her as meaning by "To love is praiseworthy, but the abuse of love is sin?" A.—I rather think she meant carrying love to too great an extent.

Q.—Would not that include criminal relations? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then you understand her, as early as 1869, as saying that the abuse of the gift of love by adultery would be a sin? A.—Yes.

After a great deal of talk about Mrs. Tilton's character, of no general interest, the examination was resumed.

Q.—You set out a letter that she wrote on the night of Dec. 30, after you returned to your house, referring to the retraction she had given to Mr. Beecher; did she write the letter, or did you? A.—She wrote it.

Q.—Did you dictate it? A.—No.

Q.—Why did she write it? A.—Because I asked her to make a calm statement of what she had designed in this letter to Mr. Beecher. She was in such a state of agony that she told me she could not recall her letter to him. She said she had given him this letter that he might fortify himself in a council of ministers. I asked her to take a pen at the end of the evening and give the exact circumstances, and explain what she meant by it; and she wrote that letter. It was only the next day that the other letter came back, and then this one ceased to be of any importance. What struck me in that business as so damnable in Mr. Beecher was that after coming and confessing to me and Mr. Moulton his criminal relations with Mrs. Tilton, and then asking to see her a few minutes, and going around the corner to see her, he should have come back again in half an hour, expressing his absolute heart-brokenness, whereas he had in his pocket this retraction from her. I say it was damnable and nefarious.

Q.—Do you say that when you saw Mr. Beecher at Mr. Moulton's house Mr. Moulton was present? A.—Yes, he was present in this way: I wanted a lengthy interview with Mr. Beecher alone; and when he came into the room I locked the door and put the key in my pocket, and narrated in order Elizabeth's confession. It was a long one, and it would have been indelicate for me to touch it with any more elaboration than I have here. I do not wish to be questioned about it. It was a long story.

Q.—Was Mr. Moulton present? A.—Not at that part of the interview. After the door was opened he was. The interview that we three together had was very short. I was on the stairs while Mr. Beecher talked with Mr. Moulton on the stairs. The interview was to bring me and Mr. Beecher together. The next time we all three had an interview.

Q.—This retraction, you say in your communication, Mr. Beecher returned to you through Mr. Moulton. Is that true? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE RETRACTION IN A SAFE PLACE.

Q.—Was that retraction ever delivered to you? A.—I have got it now.

Q.—Is it not in the possession of Mr. Moulton? A.—Yes, but it belongs to me. Mr. Moulton had a safe place, and I had not, and he has some of my papers.

Q.—Do you mean to say that Mr. Moulton delivered that retraction to your actual keeping, and that you have had possession of it for any length of time? A.—He did deliver it to me, and it was sent back to him.

Q.—I ask you whether Mr. Moulton delivered that retraction to you and you kept it? A.—Mr. Moulton put that retraction into my hand; exactly what I did with it—whether I carried it to my safe or not, I do not remember. I took a number of papers and put them in his keeping, because I had no safe place.

Q.—How long do you think you had possession of that paper? A.—I do not remember. I never saw the retraction till it was brought back to me. Then I read it. It may be that I never took it away from Mr. Moulton's house. It was sent back to me. It was put into my hand. I read it, and made a copy of it.

Q.—In shorthand? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever have it longer than that? A.—Yes—long enough to make forty copies in shorthand.

Q.—But you returned it to Mr. Moulton, and he has kept it and has it now? A.—Yes, unless he has been robbed.

Q.—The letter which you say Mr. Beecher wrote Mrs. Tilton, with your permission, I see, as published, directs her to return it to him through your hands? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was it returned to him through your hands? A.—It was returned to Mr. Moulton by me.

Q.—Did you make a copy of it? A.—I did.

Q.—Then you took advantage of Mr. Beecher's directions to have that letter returned to him through your hands to make a copy, and you made and preserved a copy of the letters? A.—I did, exactly; and I have found a very good use for it in this late emergency.

Q.—What you call the "apology"—is that in Mr. Beecher's handwriting? A.—It is not.

Q.—In whose handwriting is it? A.—In Francis D. Moulton's, except the last sentence, which is Mr. Beecher's.

Q.—"I trust this to Moulton in confidence," is in Mr. Beecher's handwriting, is it not? A.—Yes.

Q.—The words "in confidence" are underscored, are they not? A.—I do not know.

Q.—That document is written on how many half-sheets of paper? A.—I do not think on any. It is on sheets as big as that, [legal cap.]

Q.—On how many—two or three? A.—Yes, large sheets.

Q.—Do you know whether the last sentence, "I trust this to Moulton in confidence," is separated by a wide space from the rest? A.—I do not know. Frank can show it to you.

Q.—Is it not separated by a wide space? A.—No, not by a wide space.

Q.—I ask you whether the last sentence of the letter is not here somewhere (indicating with his hand,) and the line, "I trust this to Moulton in confidence, H. W. Beecher," down there, (indicating)? A.—No, it is not.

Q.—Is it not at the bottom of the page? A.—It may be at the bottom of the page.

Q.—Is it not away from the writing? A.—No, it is not. It is a part of the letter.

Q.—You were not present when it was written? A.—No; otherwise it would not have been written.

Q.—Because it would have been spoken? A.—Yes; the substance was spoken to me a day or two afterward in Mr. Moulton's bed-chamber.

Q.—You say if you had been present it would not have been written? A.—Yes.

Q.—That letter is not addressed to you, is it? A.—It was addressed to Mr. Moulton, but it was brought to me on the authority of Mr. Beecher himself. It was brought to me greatly to my surprise. Mr. Moulton put it before me as evidence that I should maintain peace. I did not ask for it; it came unsolicited.

Q.—You quote a letter dated on the 7th of January, to you, from Mr. Beecher; was your suit with Bowen then pending? A.—My suit with Bowen was pending from the 1st of January to the middle of the next year; I think it was in April, 1872; I never sued him; Mr. Moulton wanted to assume the management of my affairs with Mr. Bowen; Mr. Moulton, when sick, summoned us to him, and said, "I want to keep you on record and bind you to good will."

Q.—Did not he represent to you that it was absolutely indispensable, or material, that you and Mr. Beecher should keep on friendly terms in reference to this controversy with Bowen? A.—No. The sum and essence of his management was the management of my relations to Mr. Beecher. He regarded Mr. Bowen as an incident.

Q.—Did you mean to say that it was never regarded as important that friendly relations should be maintained between you and Mr. Beecher, having reference to your difficulty with Bowen? A.—Not a particle. The more I quarreled with Mr. Beecher the better Mr. Bowen liked it. If, as a result of the controversy, Mr. Beecher should be dead, Mr. Bowen would not be one of the mourners, but one that would uplift the horn of gladness. He never wanted peace with Mr. Beecher. He always wanted war with Mr. Beecher. He is an enemy of Mr. Beecher, and would rejoice in his downfall. Perhaps I ought not to say that; it is speaking of the motives of people, but it is true.

Q.—The tripartite treaty was not signed until after Feb. 7, 1871? A.—No.

Q.—Was not your letter to Mr. Moulton of that date written for the purpose of calling out a reply from him? A.—No; I wrote it because Frank insisted upon it. Frank had an idea that if I gave my word he would have me bound. He wanted me to write the utmost of what I could of good will in this letter.

Q.—And did he get a corresponding answer from Mr. Beecher? Perhaps so. I do not think that he informed me that he was going to get an answer from Mr. Beecher?

Q.—He informed you that he had got an answer from him afterward, did he not? A.—Yes; he showed it to me and I copied it.

Q.—Do you say that your letter was not written in order to draw out an answer from Mr. Beecher? A.—No; I wrote it to please Frank, because he wanted me to. Perhaps there may be a sense in which I was to write what I could of good will, and Mr. Beecher what he could of good will. Perhaps there may be correctness in your phrase. There was no collusion on my part with Mr. Beecher. It was Mr. Moulton's iron-like way of compelling things to go on in peace and harmony; he is a man of desperate strength of will.

Q.—Now, will you produce all the letter which you quote on pages 113 and 114 of your communication, beginning, "My Dear Frank: I am determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temperament is such that the future, even if temporarily earned, would be absolutely worthless, and rendering me liable at any time of day," &c.? A.—I cannot; Mr. Moulton can.

Q.—Have you a copy of it? A.—Yes; I think I am not wrong.

Q.—Can you produce a copy? A.—I do not know. I am sorry I cannot tell you. I have a mass of phonographic notes. Whenever these letters came, whenever there was anything in them that Frank wanted me to see, he would read them to me. Whenever Mr. Beecher said anything that he thought, being read to me, would gratify my feelings and conduce to a compromise or peace between us, speaking of the kindness with which I treated him, or of his difficulties, Frank read them to me, and as I wrote shorthand I always used to make a copy of them.

Q.—And is that the only copy that you have of these papers? A.—It is the only copy I have of Frank's papers.

Q.—Copies in shorthand being read and never being compared with the originals? A.—When Frank read to me three or four five sentences I would write them down.

Q.—Do you know that they are an exact transcript of the originals? A.—Yes.

C.—You wrote them from your phonographic notes? A.—You will find these extracts all perfectly correct, every one absolutely.

By Mr. Winslow—Do you remember the purport of what you left out? A.—My impression is that this one of Mr. Beecher's letters to Frank was very long. It would certainly occupy four pages of a sheet of foolscap. There was a long argument in it to show the difficulties that he was in. If I had quoted the whole it would have made this statement much stronger, but it would have made it a cumbered document.

Q.—On page 103, "No man can see the difficulties that environ me, &c.," did you quote the whole of that letter? A.—Only a fragment of it. There is not a whole letter in all these quotations.

Q.—Your letter, "To a complaining friend," that was published, to whom was that written? A.—That was written to nobody. Everybody was saying, "You ought to answer the Woodhull scandal," and I put my wits together to frame a possible answer.

Q.—Then you say that the letter "To a complaining friend" was a fiction? A.—Yes; it was written on purpose as a public card.

Q.—Hyw long after the Woodhull scandal was that? A.—It was published a long time after that date; not longer than two or three weeks, I think; perhaps not ten days. My impression is that it was not published until a long time after. I thought I had written an ingenious card, but it did not amount to anything. Wendell Phillips said, "It is a fine thing, but for one thing, you ought to have said that your wife was not guilty;" but I could not say that, and the card went for nothing.

Q.—Do you not know that the publication of that letter revived the talk and the scandal? A.—Yes, yes; everything revives the talk. The appointment of an investigating committee revived it in the same way, in general terms.

Q.—The scandal would have died out long ago, would it not—it has only been kept alive by your writings? A.—I have acted like a fool, I admit.

Q.—Now, when the Council was in session, that took the form, did it not, of an ecclesiastical controversy in which the scandal proper dropped out of sight? A.—In a technical sense; but everybody said that that council revived the business.

Q.—You knew that the effect of your letters to the Council would be to revive the scandal, did you not? A.—No, I did not. I wrote them to vindicate myself. I did not care whether they revived the scandal or not.

Q.—How came Mrs. Tilton to write that letter to Moulton denying that she had ever thought of separating from you? A.—Frank, as soon as he undertook to make the compromise between us, undertook to straighten out whatever was wrong. There was a story that Mrs. Morse set afloat about my being divorced, and Frank wrote a note to her, or went to see her, and she wrote this note.

Q.—Did not she write it at your suggestion? A.—I do not think she did. I think she wrote it at Frank's suggestion.

Q.—Do you remember a letter that she wrote to Mr. Moulton commencing, "Dear Francis, I told you a falsehood last evening?" A.—I never saw it.

Q.—Do you remember that Mr. Moulton reported to you, on any occasion, that she had made a statement that what you claimed was her confession she had made it at your solicitation and instance, and at a time when you were also confessing to her, or anything of that description, and that you were angry about it, and took Moulton to your house to have him see whether she would make such a statement or not, and that Mr. Moulton coming in and repeating the statements in your presence, you asked her whether she had ever said so, and she said she had not, and you turned to Moulton and said, "Then you see who is the liar?" A.—I do not remember any such phrase as that. Frank Moulton said to me, as nearly as I can recollect, (his memory is better than mine,) that Elizabeth, in a mood of criticism on me, (which she did not very often have,) had said that I had made to her confessions against myself corresponding with the confession which she had made to me against herself, which was not true; and Frank asked her squarely if it was so.

Q.—Did he ask her, or did you? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—What did she say? A.—She said "No;" and then Frank afterwards told me she said the opposite.

Q.—Have you ever had doubts of her sanity? A.—No.

Q.—Never? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever threatened to put her in an asylum? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever circulated the story among her acquaintances or friends that she was becoming insane? A.—No, but that her mother mother was. There was one time about then when she was a little delirious.

Q.—Mr. Tilton, you have quoted the letters of your wife here to prove what the character of your home was in the beginning of 1868 and through 1868? A.—I quoted them to show what it was previous to her surrender to him.

Q.—You have stated, Mr. Tilton, that there were acts of criminality, first at Mr. Beecher's house, and secondly at your own house; do you pretend to have a personal knowledge of those acts? A.—Only the knowledge of Mrs. Tilton's confusion—that is all. I was absent at the time.

Q.—Mr. Moulton was in college with you. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He has always been your friend from your college days? A.—Yes, Sir, and I hope he will be to the end of my life.

Q.—You say that you had not reported this scandal to the Woodhull women or woman; but you do not deny that you had frequently spoken harshly of Mr. Beecher to her. A.—Oh, not harshly. I have spoken often critically of him, but always with a view to have her do no harm to him. I expressed my opinion about him.

K.—How came she and Mr. Beecher to have an interview? A.—I do not remember the circumstances. I think Frank Moulton devised it. Mr. Beecher had a number of interviews with her at Frank's house, and one at mine.

Q.—Was not the object to get Mr. Beecher committed to her views of free love? A.—No; to her views of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of woman's suffrage. Mr. Butler and I championed it, and we wanted Mr. Beecher to do the same.

Q.—Was it not to get him to preside at Steinway Hall? A.—That was not at my house, but at Frank's; I think at mine. It was in regard to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

Q.—Well, an effort was made to get him to preside there and introduce her at Steinway Hall, and an exposition of this scandal was threatened if he did not preside there? A.—Frank received a letter from Col. Blood that he thought was a threat. It angered Frank a good deal.

By Mr. Winslow—Did you see the letter from Col. Blood, in which it was threatened that this scandal would be exposed if Mr. Beecher did not preside at the Steinway Hall meeting? A.—I do not think that is so. If it was, I did not know. I do not think there was any truth in it.

Q.—Mr. Beecher had been importuned to preside, had he not? A.—Yes; there came a note from Col. Blood about the Woodhulls not being received in some hotel; they said it was because they were unpopular, and they wanted Mr. Beecher's help; there was something in the letter which Frank regarded as unhandsome, and I knew he was angry and expressed himself strongly about it, and said it looked like blackmail. It was one of the first indications of their attempting to use us.

Q.—Do you not know that Mr. Beecher was threatened that in case he did not preside at the meeting this scandal should be published? A.—It is the first time I have ever heard it suggested.

Q.—Was he not threatened by Mrs. Woodhull? A.—Not that I have any knowledge of.

Q.—Mr. Beecher rejected your arguments and refused to preside? A.—He did not refuse, but said that if he saw his way clear he would come and let us know.

Q.—But he did not let you know? A.—He did not let us know.

Q.—You quote letters from your wife in 1868 to show the affection she bore you at that time; and then you say that in 1870 you thought you discovered that her mind was absorbed in Mr. Beecher to too great an extent. Between the beginning of 1868 and the Spring of 1870 had there been any act on your part calculated to disturb the happiness of your home, or alienate the affections of your wife? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Had there been no affection of a marked character existing between you and another lady which was calculated to disturb the happiness of a wife? A.—No, I think not.

Q.—Do you know that —— made charges against you, and that that was one of the reasons why Mr. Bowen discharged you? A.—I cannot say what operated on Mr. Bowen.

Q.—Was there any other lady that was in the habit of seeing you at your house? A.—If there was, do you suppose I would be little enough, as a gentleman, to name it? I am not a minister.

Gen. Tracy—Then, perhaps, you might mention it! A.—I should not. There are ladies who I know and honor, and I should scorn to answer such a question.

Q.—I asked you whether there were any other ladies who were in the habit of visiting your house, and whose visits disturbed the quiet and happiness of your wife? A.—You may ask her, and take her answer. I scorn to answer. Elizabeth shall have the benefit of any statement she pleases to make concerning any names. This examination I understand the point of perfectly well.

Gen. Tracy—I will do that, and I shall do it because you have brought into the controversy the character of your home. You have said that her affections were alienated; and it is proper and essential that we should show that that was not the cause to which you attributed it.

Mr. Tilton—I say if Elizabeth's change of mind was due in her opinion to the fact that I had loves and affections for other ladies, take her testimony for that fact; I will not deny her.

Q.—Then state whether there are not other ladies who have been intimate with you and in your society at your house often and repeatedly, and in a manner calculated to disturb the quiet and peace of mind of your wife? A.—I think I brought Miss Anthony there. She hated her, but it was because she thought she was a radical and so on.

Q.—Was there any other lady beside the two that you have mentioned who annoyed Elizabeth? A.—Mrs. Woodhull always annoyed her when she came. Elizabeth always took fire at every person who did not come within the limit of the orthodox ordinances.

Q.—Don't you know of the visits and attentions of another lady that disturbed your wife very much? A.—No.

[A series of questions then followed concerning another lady, which Mr. Tilton answered at first frankly, and afterward with anger, claiming that the lady was an intimate and valued friend of his wife as well as himself.]

Gen. Tracy—Do you know that about the time of your quitting the *Union*, in 1869, your name and ——'s were associated together by public rumor? A.—By Henry Ward Beecher; and he wrote an apology to Mr. Bowen, which I possess, recalling it. It was his slander, and I can produce it. The first thing Mr. Beecher did, within a week after his apology on the 4th of January, was to write to Mr. Bowen a retraction of what he had said in regard to——

Q.—When was it that he said it? A.—I never heard of it until he had unsaid it; it was a voluntary thing; in making his retraction he confessed the fact; I had never heard that he had spoken unhandsomely until he apologized to me and wrote the retraction; that retraction was put into my hands.

Q.—You mean to say that public rumor did not connect your name and ——'s at the time you were on the *Union*, or about that time?

[Mr. Tilton admitted that there was a paragraph in one of the New-York papers that they were going to elope together. He was then on the *Union*. Other questions followed concerning his visits to the lady, &c., which he explained as natural and proper.]

Q.—Did you ever express you attachment for —— in the presence of your wife? A.—Ask my wife; take her answer; you may depend that I never said to ——, or any other lady, in the absence of my wife, what I would not have said in her presence. I have no secrets from Mrs. Tilton; I never had any, and never should have had any but for this break-up. I never had any secrets from Mrs. Tilton until within this last year or two, during which we have not harmonized as in former years.

Q.—Have you ever admitted to her that you had committed adultery? A.—I never admitted to her anything of the kind.

Q.—But you don't mean to say that you have not, do you? A.—Mr. Tracy, talk to me as one gentleman to another.

Q.—Gen. Tracy—You charge your wife with having committed adultery; I mean to ask you whether you have or not? A.—I say, let my wife make the charge, if she wishes to.

Q.—I ask you the question. A.—You may ask it till doomsday.

Q.—You decline to answer? A.—I do not; I say I will take my wife's answer.

Q.—How could she know that you had if you had not confessed it to her? I ask you whether you have not been guilty of the crime? A.—I decline to hold a conversation with you on such a subject.

Q.—Have you not admitted to others your commission of adultery? A.—Mr. Tracy, have you committed adultery?

Gen. Tracy—I have not charged my wife with that crime.

Q.—[After several questions involving reference to another woman]—Do you know whether or not information was communicated to your wife that you were living with Mrs. Woodhull? A.—I never lived with her.

Q.—Don't you know that your wife's mind has been disturbed in regard to your own infidelity to her by your associations with public women? A.—No, Sir. If that pretense is made, Mr. Tracy, on your part, it is unmanly; if it is made on her part, it is false. I have never associated with public women.

Gen. Tracy—I don't mean prostitutes; I mean reformers? A.—Oh, yes. I said before that Elizabeth had been annoyed, over and over again, by my associations with all persons out of the realm of religious orthodox ideas.

Q.—In that class of people whom among your acquaintances do you include? A.—I include Miss Anthony and others, though I have not seen those people since Elizabeth ordered them out of the house; beyond those persons I don't know; Lucy Stone was one; she lived in Boston; she did not come very often; Elizabeth was a reformer at one time and had the getting up of women's rights meetings, and had the children take the tickets; she arranged the campaign; but now she can't endure them.

SESSION OF JULY 23, 1874.

At the session all the members were present, and examined with Mr. Tilton, who was also present, [illegible] his wife which he had quoted in his statement. The other letters which he quoted from he said were in the hands of Mr. Frank Moulton. After some conversation the committee adjourned.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Yesterday a TIMES reporter called on Mr. Henry W. Sage, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, at his house in Brooklyn. In response to a question as to what would be the course of the committee during the next few days, he said that they expected Mr. Beecher's detailed statement of the facts on Tuesday next, or perhaps as late as Wednesday. Mr. Moulton, he said, had not been called upon to make any statement since his first appearance before the committee. The duties of the committee, Mr. Sage said, were simply to make an inquiry, and to submit the results of their investigation to the church, in order that they might take such action in the matter as they might see fit. The desire of the committee had been that the whole proceedings before them should be kept back until the end, and then given to the public in their entirety, when there would be an opportunity to judge, the whole case being submitted. Mr. Sage thinks the committee will conclude its labors within a week, and that all the necessary testimony will have been taken by Saturday next. The New-York press, Mr. Sage thought, had treated the reporters very generously and fairly. The letters published had been discussed by the committee, and they fully understand their importance, and the importance of an explanation of them to the public. The committee was composed of men all of them of mature age, and they would do nothing hastily. Their duties, he said, comprised nothing beyond their report to the church. Mr. Tilton's statement, and so much of Mr. Moulton's statement as Mr. Tilton had thought proper, had been put before the public. So soon as the labors of the committee were ended, a full report would be published. Mr. Sage distinctly stated that they would not neglect anything, and they proposed "to go square to the bottom, no matter who it hits."

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

THE DELEGATES ARRIVED—THE SESSION TO OPEN TO-DAY.

LONDON, July 27.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* reports that a majority of the delegates to the Congress have arrived in Brussels. The session opens to-day, but the sitting will be devoted only to the exchange of credentials and other formal preliminaries. Sir Alfred Horsford is the representative of Great Britain.

AUSTRIA.

EARTHQUAKE AT VIENNA—HEAVY STORM IN MORAVIA.

VIENNA, July 26.—A shock of earthquake was felt here to-day.

A violent storm of rain and hail is reported on the border of Moravia. Several lives were lost, and a large number of cattle drowned.

Fifty houses were destroyed and many vineyards were flooded and ruined at Azagra, where, it is rumored, only fourteen of the inhabitants escaped.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 27—1 A. M.—*For New-England and the Middle States, the cloudiness will increase, with light rains, southerly winds, veering to westerly; slight changes in temperature, and falling barometer.*

A CARELESS DIET, A CHANGE OF WATER, OR A COLD SETTLING IN THE BOWELS, VERY OFTEN BRINGS ON AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR AN OBSTINATE DIARRHŒA, OR SOME OTHER TROUBLESOME AFFECTION OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS. IF YOU WOULD TREAT SUCH COMPLAINTS IN A RATIONAL WAY, TRY AT ONCE DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, A SIMPLE, BUT SAFE REMEDY FOR THEM, AND EQUALLY EFFECTUAL IN ALL CASES OF CRAMPS, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, AND SUMMER COMPLAINT.—*Advertisement.*

As Certainly as the Dew and Rain nourishes the grass, "PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR" causes the fibres of the head to multiply and flourish. The "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" has no equal in perfumes. —*Advertisement.*

Rich, Pure, and Harmless.
BURNETT'S FLORIMEL, for the Handkerchief. For sale by all Druggists.—*Advertisement.*

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Don't Say Can't.—DR. GREGORY, No. 854 Broadway, has an ingenious, easy, and comfortable TRUSS that holds and cures rupture permanently. Descriptive pamphlets, 10 cents.

Scrofulous Swellings of the Joints and Glands rapidly give way under the employment of GILES' LINIMENT OF IODIDE OF AMMONIA. Depot, No. 451 6th av. Sold by all druggists.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph Company removed to No. 571 Broadway. All kinds of electric work and call-bells put up.

To Annihilate all Household Insects, it is only necessary to use LYON'S INSECT POWDER.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

DIED.

HARRIOTT.—Entered into rest, on Sunday, July 26, JOHN V. HARRIOTT, late President of Firemen's Insurance Company, in the 50th year of his age.

Funeral on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Hanson Place Baptist Church, corner of Hanson place and Portland av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

MAURER.—On Friday, July 24, at Lake Mohegan, Peekskill, of cholera infantum, IRENE ESTELLA, youngest child of Henry and Susan M. Maurer, aged 9 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 219 2d av., on Monday, 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

McCARMICK.—On Sunday, July 26, Mrs. ELIZABETH McCARMICK, widow of the late Robert McCarmick, native of Ayrshire, Scotland, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 603 West 52d st., this day, Monday, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Ayrshire papers please copy.

POTTER.—On Saturday evening, July 25, at the residence of his father, Right Rev. the Bishop of New-York, HORATIO POTTER, Jr., First Lieutenant and Adjutant Seventeenth United States Infantry.

Funeral services from Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

REDINGTON.—At Queens, Long Island, Mr. LUCIUS REDINGTON, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 28th of July, 1874, at his late residence, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Long Island Railroad Depot, Jamaica, for the 12 o'clock train from James slip, New-York City.

VAN KLEECK.—At Poughkeepsie, Saturday, 25th, KATE MONTGOMERY, infant daughter of Walter and Sarah F. Van Kleeck, aged 11 months.

Funeral from No. 33 Cannon st., Monday afternoon, 27th, at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPT. JOHN STUART, OF NEWPORT, ME., in his book of "incidents," says:

I did not believe that Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines would cure consumption until I had taken three bottles each of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC. I was induced to do so by two others—Mr. George Ordway and Mr. Edgar Power, of Newport, Me.—both of whom, so their physicians and friends say, had consumption and were cured.

But to my own case. I had for over a year a distressing, dry, harsh cough, pronounced consumption. I became discouraged, lost in weight thirty or forty pounds, had no appetite, and had taken all kinds of medicines, excepting Dr. SCHENCK'S, without deriving any benefit. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, and MANDRAKE PILLS seemed to hit my case exactly. I thought I would try one package of each, and, as it seemed to relieve me, concluded to try again, and I know full well that it did all that was claimed for it. My cough did not stop immediately, but I raised freely. My appetite increased, as did my weight, and now, so far as consumption is concerned, I am a well man.

For the sake of humanity, I say to all who are in the condition I was, don't give up until you have tried SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, and MANDRAKE PILLS. JOHN STUART.

NEWPORT, Me., 1874.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland and Chronic Affections (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo. pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the Author, will be sent free to any address. Depot and reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at Head-quarters, No. 384 Grand st., to hear and act upon the report of the Executive Committee. ROBERT MOORE, President.
JAMES O. ELLERY, Secretary.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Special meeting will be held at No. 152 Franklin st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
CHAS. A. STETTSON, Jr., President.
JAMES STACK, Secretary.

MURAT HALSTEAD AT THE COBDEN CLUB DINNER.

At the annual dinner of the Cobden Club, celebrated in London on the 11th inst., Murat Halstead was present, and, in reply to the toast, "Our Foreign Guests," spoke as follows:

Mr. Halstead said that, some three weeks ago, while hard at work in America, he had agreed with a friend to meet him in England, for the purpose of going with him to Iceland, and had not promised to make any after-dinner speeches on the way. If, however, he was permitted to go on for a few moments in all the peculiarities of American speech, it was possible that, as he had left America only a fortnight ago, he could impart some information as to what was going on at the other side of the Atlantic. First, as to the matter of currency, he believed the people of the United States had proceeded in recent legislation upon a false principle. There were, however, excuses for it. They had, for instance, been contending with the Home Rule doctrine at home in an aggravated form, for certain States had claimed the right to leave Union men to go about their own business, and to set up for themselves. They had further been obliged to contend with the doctrine that certain men of one complexion had the right to hold certain men of another complexion to service without paying them for their labor. And even that was hardly the worst of it, for, by virtue of holding men of another complexion, they claimed to dictate to those who did not hold any of their fellow beings in bondage what their political duty was. They had only just now got through those preliminary questions by deciding them in favor of the doctrines that every one ought to own himself, and that the people of the States constitute a nation, and now they were prepared to go into questions of revenue and currency, and that sort of thing. They were stimulated to do it by the fact that they had accumulated during the recent war a considerable national debt upon which they were paying high interest. He would not go into the history of that at length, but in the matter of currency legislation he was afraid they had not proceeded upon any intelligent principle whatever. He hoped that they would make allowance for any freedom of manner, because he could not bring himself to feel that he was a stranger—certainly not a foreigner—among friends of Richard Cobden, whose name was as well known on the banks of the Ohio as on those of any English river, and was never mentioned without respect and honor, and he might be permitted to add that there was another name similarly regarded in America, and that was that of John Bright. Current legislation in the United States did not mean either revenue or protection distinctly, but it was the product of a combination of selfish interests. Salt had a few votes, iron a few votes, leather had a few, grindstones a few, and so on, and they all combined together to set up a system of taxation of the many for the benefit of the few. His home was on the Ohio, which river was remarkable for having been for a thousand miles the boundary line between the slave and free States of the Union. Cincinnati, where he resided, was the largest of the central cities of the country, and the change of public sentiment there indicated in an unusual and suggestive degree what was going on throughout the United States. There were, he might say, no protectionists there; he did not know of half a dozen persons in the city who believed in the doctrines of protection. Their present political trouble on the question of protection had arisen from the fact that the great State of Pennsylvania—the only State which had in national affairs a pronounced and distinct public policy—was in favor of protection. In the American political system Pennsylvania was known as the Keystone State—the keystone of the arch of all the States. Now, it was remarkable that that State, which was most full of valuable minerals and of natural resources of all kinds, should have accepted the delusion that it was necessary, on account of her enormous internal riches, to be protected. They hoped before long to convince Pennsylvania of the error of her ways. He was quite within the mark in saying there had been a great change in public sentiment in the New-England States on this question. Many remarkable evidences of that change were in possession of the members of the Cobden Club. He trusted that the English speaking nations, having taken the foremost place in the establishment of free political institutions, might also come to the front in the matter of the adaptation of political science to general affairs. He was certain that all English speaking nations would profit by that policy, and that in his own country, on those immense rivers which seamed the continent with navigable waters, its adoption would hasten the creation of cities which would surpass Palmyra and Alexandria of old, and rival even the majestic metropolis of the English Empire, whose flag in peace and in war shone on every sea.

In reply to an editorial article in the London *Times*, the next day, commenting on his speech and charging him with avoiding all reference to the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, Mr. Halstead writes to the editor of the *Times* as follows:

SIR: It may be that you will favor me with space to supply an omission which you have pointed out in the remarks which I made at the Greenwich banquet of the Cobden Club.

Permit me to say that there was no purpose on my part to "avoid all reference" to the Reciprocity Treaty. I simply did not then see that it was my duty, as a stranger casually called upon, to attempt the enlightenment of England on so large and grave a subject as the treaty. So far as one fact will go in diffusing useful knowledge, I desire now to place it at your service.

The proposed Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Canada was not presented in season to be acted upon after the full consideration its importance demanded by the American Congress in the session of that body recently concluded, but its reception by the country, especially by the press, was most cordial, and I am sure it will be taken up in December next and adopted. It certainly will receive the support of the representatives of the Central States of the nation.

The Reciprocity Treaty which we of the United States had with Canada, and which lapsed through a mistaken and regretted policy, was profitable to us; and the fact that the pending treaty comes from Canada is proof that our neighbors, as well as ourselves, find the removal of restraints from commerce beneficial to all the interests that are legitimate. M. HALSTEAD.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, July 13.

THE VIENNESE LADIES' ORCHESTRA.

Some very interesting entertainments, says the London *Times*, are now being held—interesting not only because of their undoubted excellence, but also on account of their novelty. About six years ago an instrumental quartet of lady players, with Mme. Amann Weinlich as chief, was much spoken of in the musical world of Vienna. At that time, however, their performances were limited to private circles; and it was not until their numbers became doubled that they braved a public ordeal. In 1873, they had ceased to be either "quartet" or "octet;" and one of the most attractive features of the "exhibition" at Vienna was the "Ladies' Orchestra," then consisting of forty-five executants. For five months they made the exhibition building resound with their delightful music; and at the close of that memorable "show" they began to widen the sphere of their artistic activity by excursions into foreign parts, traveling through Germany, France, and Italy, and everywhere received with the cordiality to which they were justly entitled. In Italy several young ladies were pressed into the service, and now the orchestra consists of ten first and ten second violins, four violas, three violoncellos, five double-basses, flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons, harp, big drum, (with cymbals,) and small drum, all performed upon by ladies—the brass instruments, not readily accommodating to ladies' lips, being intrusted chiefly to boys, sufficiently well trained to the task, and placed so far to the rear that their presence, without an opera-glass, might easily be overlooked. The orchestra is conducted by Mme. Amann Weinlich, who, with her quiet demeanor, no less than her intelligible, and at the same time emphatic, manner of beating the time, proves herself a genuine expert.

It need hardly be said that under such conditions, the orchestra presents a *coup d'œil* attractive enough to compel the sternest critic to lay down his pen, supposing he may have anything unkind to say. But, happily, the Viennese ladies, with their uniformity of pretty costumes, and (may it be added?) their uniformity of pretty faces, are no mere pretenders. Their performances are admirable for precision, accent, delicacy, and the strict observance of light and shade. The bright phalanx of violins to the left of the conductor play with wonderful spirit and unanimity. A few additions to the violas and violoncellos might improve the general balance, and thus enhance the general effect, but beyond this there is absolutely nothing to complain of. It is a good band, a resolute band, and a band agreeable to look upon. The concert on Saturday, in the Royal Alhambra Theatre, began with Balfe's overture to the "Bohemian Girl," the rendering of which picturesque and animated orchestral prelude we have seldom heard surpassed. There were also two waltzes by Strauss; Ziehrer's "Calibri" polka; an arrangement of a chorus from Grétry's opera, "Lex deux Avares," (to the interpretation of which at Fontainebleau, in 1770, the composer, in his *Mémoires*, alludes so bitterly); and a galop by Vohanka, for which last we strongly urge the substitution of a certain galop in the final scene of Auber's "Gustave III."—of all galops *facile princeps*. Besides these, we had a pleasant overture, in Adolph Adam's style, to the opera "Une Fleur des Montagnes," (Titte,) and the Chevalier De Kontsky's "Réveil du Lion," arranged for the orchestra. In the first part of the concert Mlle. Anna De Blanck played a violin solo, "L'Oiseau aux Arbres," (Hauser,) with, as the title would suggest, a profusion of "harmonics" in the delivery, of which the lady showed herself to be a thorough proficient. She was greatly and deservedly applauded; as, in the second part, was Mlle. Elise Weinlich, for her extremely clever performance on the violoncello of Kummer's *pot pourri* on airs by Bellini and Rossini—among the former being "Tu vedrai aventurata," (Pirata,) and among the latter the "Willow Song," (Otello,) and the prayer from "Moïse." The piano-forte accompanist, not mentioned by name in the programme, did the work in hand skillfully. On the whole, our impressions of the concert were highly favorable, and we have no reason to doubt that the career in this country of the "Viennese Ladies' Orchestra," if merit counts for anything, will be successful.

REDUCTION OF FARES ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.

The Erie Railway Company have formally reduced the fares on that road from New-York to Rochester ten per cent. The tariff for freight has also been lowered. Under the new rule the charges per hundred weight on the latter will be as follows: First class, 55; second, 45; third, 40; fourth, 30, and special 22. The rates now are: First class, 45; second, 40; third, 35; fourth, 30, and special 20.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, July 25, no public sale of real estate was held, and the market for the week closed without any transactions to add to those previously reported. The most notable sale of real estate by auction was that by R. V. Harnett, of the five four-story and basement brown-stone houses and lots on the west side of Lexington avenue, beginning at the north-west corner of Sixty-ninth street, and the house and lot, of the same character, adjoining them on the north side of Sixty-ninth street. The houses were all in an unfinished condition, including the Sixty-ninth street house, which, though previously reported to be a finished house, we have since ascertained is not quite finished. The property belonged to Christopher Keyes, and was sold by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of assignees, for the benefit of creditors. There was an active competition for the property, caused by the attendance of many of the owner's creditors; but the prices obtained, though a shade better than similar property has lately brought under similar conditions of sale, did not represent more than two-thirds of what the property should have brought in order to save the builder from loss. The sales made by private contract during the week represent considerable value, but as they were mostly effected in a way of barter, the prices named as the considerations were fictitious, and calculated to mislead those who look to quotations as a guide for intrinsic values.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, July 25, amounts to $249,489, against $202,445, the figures for the previous week.

No important auction sales of suburban property were held during the week by any of the leading auctioneers, but there are several very important sales noted to come, of which due notice will be given.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales for the present week, so far as announced, are as follows—all at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted:

To-day, (Monday,) July 27.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of plot of land on Fort George avenue, 493.10 feet from Tenth avenue, Dyckman estate.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of C. B. Hill, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick store and lot, 25 by 75, No. 120 Chambers street, and the five-story brick store, 25 by 100, No. 50 Warren street.

Tuesday, July 28.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot on the north side of Fifty-first street, 406.3 feet east of Second avenue. Also, under the direction of W. C. Connor, Sheriff, all the right, title, and interest of George Gale in and to the lease of lot, buildings, and appurtenances No. 312 West Forty-first street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, adjourned Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the two houses and plot of land, 50 by 60, on the northwest corner of Carmine street and Bedford street.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Sidney H. Stuart, Referee, of the house and lot, 18.9 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, 156.3 feet east of Seventh avenue.

Wednesday, July 29.

By James M. Muller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale under the direction of W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of the four lots of land on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh street, 150 feet east of Eleventh avenue, each 25 by 100.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of G. O. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the premises No. 228 Pearl street, between Burling slip and Fletcher street, 23.7 by 101.10 by 23.9 by 99.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Alexander Melbado, Esq., Referee, of the 19 lots of land on the south-west corner of Flatbush avenue and Johnson avenue, East New-York, Long Island.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, on the premises at Elizabeth, N. J., executor's sale of 600 lots of land, known as the property of the late John A. Wilson. Maps and excursion tickets at office of auctioneers, No. 3 Pine street, New-York.

Thursday, July 30.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale under the direction of J. W. Mills, Esq., Referee, of plot of land, 278.8 by 446.3 by 37.5, on Gerard avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of plot of nine lots on Inwood avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

Friday, July 31.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 25 by 100.10, on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh street, 300 feet east of Second avenue.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot on the south side of Sixty-ninth street, 175 feet east of Madison avenue.

Saturday, Aug. 1.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Marcus J. Waldheimer, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone house and lot, 25 by 98, on the north side of Thirtieth street, 175 feet west of First avenue.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, July 24.

Carmine st., No. 69, n. s., 200 ft. w. of Bedford st., 25x90	$36,000
Greenwich st., e. s., 50.2 ft. s. of Barrow st., 25.1 x111.4	5,000
Springfield st., s. s., 145 ft. w. of Washington av., 25x100, Morrisania	1,300
40th st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x59.6	16,210
58th st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100.5	7,000
61st st., s. s., 178 ft. w. of Lexington av., 18x100.5	20,750
92d st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d av., 14x100.8	4,250
92d st., n. s., 264 ft. w. of 3d av., 14x100.8	4,250
93d st., No. 214 East, s. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.8	8,500
112th st., s. s., 627.1 ft. w. of 3d av., 17.11x100.11	8,500
124th st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x100.11; 123d st., n. s. 425 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x100.11	5,000
Cedar av., centre line 568 ft. e. of centre line of Cedar place, runs e. 101.9 ft., thence s. 333.3 ft. to n. s. Sedgwick av., thence w. 106.6 ft., thence n. 302.4 ft., nearly 13 City lots; 206th st., s. e. corner Ridge av., centre lines, 260x180; Twenty-fourth Ward	14,916
2d av., w. s., 57.10 ft. s. of 81st st., 18.9x80	12,000
3d av., No. 1,345, e. s., 45.3 ft. s. of 77th st., 18.6x75	20,000
3d av., No. 1,347, e. s., 25.6 ft. s. of 77th st., 19.9x75	20,000
7th av., e. s., 98.9 ft. n. of 29th st., 36x75	650
LEASES RECORDED.	
William st., No. 204, 5 years, per year	$2,300
6th av., s. e. corner 40th st., 59.6x100, 10 years, per year	18,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

W. N. GRISWOLD,

No. 744 Broadway.

JAMES T. GRISWOLD,

Auctioneer.

Storage and Auction House, No. 12 Washington place, opposite No. 716 Broadway.

Furniture, &c., stored at moderate rates, and sales made at public or private sale.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:

Plantations in Virginia and Georgia, land by the acre or lots on Staten Island, lots in New-York, Brooklyn, and suburbs.

TO LEASE:

For a term of years, lots on 5th av. and 109th st., and in different parts of the City; also, in Brooklyn, facing Prospect Park.

Houses, stores, lofts, and offices to let or lease.

FOR SALE IN TWENTY-THIRD WARD—An eight-room cottage, with modern improvements, on easy terms; situate on high ground in first-class neighborhood; convenient to horse or steam cars. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner of 167th st., Morrisania.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A splendid four-story brown-stone residence, on Madison av., near 53d st., at a low figure. Size, 20x60x85. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—SMALL BROWN-stone houses on 123d st., near 5th av., Nos. 9 and 11. Inquire of J. M. FIELDER, No. 102 East 111th st.; terms to suit.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BEST LOTS IN FLUSHING

ON $10 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

MONEY LOANED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD.

Don't buy anywhere else when you can get in a first-class locality for half the money; only six miles from this City; 120 trains daily; fare 10½ cents over railroad and ferry. Excellent schools and churches of every denomination, gas-lamps, sewerage, water in pipes, flagged sidewalks, and good society. All the comforts and luxuries of city life for what you now pay for rent. It costs nothing to examine.

FREE EXCURSIONS FOUR TIMES DAILY.

Ladies shown every courtesy.

Maps and free tickets at

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S,

REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS,

No 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PLACE OF TWELVE acres on North Shore Staten Island; high ground, picturesque, and healthy. J. MATHEWSON & SON, No. 4 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD FOR HALF ITS COST four years ago to build, and will well repay examination, well built very desirable frame house; improvements; lot, 50x112; half hour in New-Jersey, near depot, best part pleasant and convenient village of Fairview; rental will pay nearly fifteen per cent.; must positively be sold, and is a very great bargain: $2,500. Owner No. 238 West 44th st., before 11 and after 6, or HALL & VREELAND, No. 7 Murray st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, Auctioneers, NO. 3 PINE ST., WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

By order Executors of JOHN A. WILSON, Deceased, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 29,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES, ON ARRIVAL OF SPECIAL TRAIN FROM NEW-YORK,

800 VERY VALUABLE LOTS IN

ELIZABETH, N. J.

THIS SPLENDID PROPERTY is laid out with great care; avenues are paved, curbed, and guttered; all assessments paid; surrounding improvements the best. THE LOTS front on the NEWARK BOULEVARD every lot available for immediate use; eighty-five trains to New-York daily. Luncheon before the sale.

70 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE FOR THREE YEARS.

Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 11 o'clock, making stoppage at Newark.

For maps, railroad passes, apply to

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.

INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.

FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE BY

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

10 TO 15 PER CENT.

Investments strictly first-class.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

RAILROAD BONDS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS

INSURANCE AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,

and other choice stocks and bonds, paying 10 to 15 per cent., AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS BOUGHT.

PARTIES HOLDING FOR SALE ANY OF THIS CLASS OF SECURITIES WILL, ON APPLICATION, GIVING PARTICULARS OF THE BONDS, BE FURNISHED PROMPTLY WITH A BID.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,

NO. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

BUFFALO CITY SEVENS,

NEWARK CITY SEVENS,
JERSEY CITY SEVENS,
JERSEY CITY SIXES,

And other first-class MUNICIPAL BONDS, FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL ST.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BRADY'S BEND IRON COMPANY.—A MEETING of the First and Second Mortgage Bondholders of the Brady's Bend Iron Company, will be held at the office of O. D. Ashley & Co., No. 2 Exchange Court, on TUESDAY, July 28, at 12 o'clock M.

O. D. ASHLEY,

Chairman of Bondholders' Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1874.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., BONDS, SEVEN per Cent., ten years to run from July 1, 1874; also one year bonds, same date, Seven per Cent.; interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the Bonds are for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE BY D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st., viz.: Stuyvesant, Clinton, Arctic, Relief, Westchester, and others. Insurance, Gas, and City Railroad Stocks bought and sold.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 1, 1874. J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 139 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1874.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1.

W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared by this company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 21st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, Aug. 3:

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 108 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1874.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.

SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 1 proximo. The transfer-books will close at the Union Trust Company of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and reopen on Monday, Aug. 3.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS.—A final dividend will be paid on Mississippi and Missouri Railroad assented stock, on presentation and surrender of the Union Trust Company Certificates for same, at office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall st.

JOHN ELLIOTT,
B. WILSON,
G. W. STANTON, JR.,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1874.

ARE YOU INSURED? Office of the RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 Chatham square, junction Mott and Worth sts.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1874.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1874.

Transfer-books closed from July 24 to Aug. 1, 1874.

JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1874.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT., on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on 1st of August next. The transfer-books are closed until that day.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., (P. O. Box 5,448,)
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 NEXT, FROM THE bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, and from the bonds of the roads leased by the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank on presentation, on and after that date.

J. D. COX, President.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 20, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO VALLEY RAILROAD Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank, New-York.

HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

LENOX

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 158 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1874.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 151 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from July 25 to Aug. 3.

WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of 500 Dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding 500 Dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

WM. H. MACY, President.

JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

New-York, July 9, 1874.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per cent., commencing the 1st of each month.

Assets......$3,113,818 64 | Surplus.......$297,277 26

RICHARD H. BULL, President.

B. W. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help for City and country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

AT THE ONLY SWEDISH OFFICE, NO. 108 East 27th st., Swedish, French, and German servants only, for all positions, City or country. MAURICE LINDQUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Bureau, No. 621 6th av., families, hotels, and Summer houses promptly supplied with first-class servants, male and female.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st.: a large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very clean and orderly, and an excellent waitress; has lived in good private families, and has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., cor. 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO ENGLISH YOUNG WOMEN, thoroughly capable, as cook, washer, and ironer; chamber-work, waitress, general house-work, care of milk, butter, bread, biscuits, &c.; neat, prompt, obliging; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as cook; can do all kinds of cooking; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams; good baker; all kinds of side dishes in the neatest manner; country or City; will do washing, &c.; best testimonials. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c., bones and lards, also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; is also a good bread baker; can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO GERMAN sisters; one is a thorough good cook, washer, and ironer; other is chamber-maid and waitress or general house-work; for City or country; have good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED WOMAN, who desires a situation in first-class private family; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker, and makes good pastries, creams, jellies, &c.; country preferred. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., cor. 6th av.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELlent, good German servant girl, for City or country; has good references, and can do general house-work well. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; is a good baker and understands the care of milk and butter; would be willing to assist with the coarse washing. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK AND TO HELP at washing and ironing, in a private family or boarding-house; temperate, obliging, and very competent woman; has good City reference. Call at the agency, No. 69 6th av.; no charge.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY CAPABLE SCOTCH GIRL, willing to work hard and wants fair wages, as good cook and laundress; understands milk; will go to the country for general work; reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very competent young woman who is a good cook, and makes best bread and biscuit; is also an excellent washer and ironer; is well recommended. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT COOK; A thorough, neat woman, and able to do good cooking, baking, and makes a variety of desserts; would go in the country; best City references. Can be seen at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; IS AN EXCELlent baker of bread and pastry; has seven years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook in an American family; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 32 3d av.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; is willing and obliging, and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMan; country or City; very respectable, neat, obliging, honest; is willing to go most anywhere, or do most any kind of work; wages moderate. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young woman who is a good plain cook; nice washer and ironer; and will make herself generally useful at moderate wages in a good home. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general house-work; is a good plain cook, good washer, and ironer; has five years' reference from last place; is neat and tidy. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH GERMAN GIRL; in City or country, to do general house-work; is very willing; twenty-two months' references. Call at No. 93 Houston st., near Bowery.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP,

All nationalities, for every capacity, at

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; gentlemen's linen done in a superior manner; has nearly two years' City reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman of thirty; understands French fluting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine washing; country or City; best testimonials. Call at Bookham's Office, No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; understands her business thoroughly; City or country; the best of references. Call for two days at No. 158 West 28th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; is an experienced hair-dresser and dress-maker; is also a first-class seamstress; can furnish the very best of reference; wages $16. Apply at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A QUIET, respectable Protestant young woman, who is kind and attentive to children; is also a good family seamstress, or will do the chamber-work; no objection to the country. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, a place as monthly nurse, or would nurse an invalid lady, or would take a house-keeper's place in a small family; has had long experience in all. Apply at No. 450 West 19th st., Room No. 3, first floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS an experienced infant's nurse; understands bringing it up by the bottle; no objection to the country, or to foreign travel; is never sea-sick; best City reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; is an excellent seamstress and very fond of children; would like a place in a private family; can furnish excellent references. Apply at Odell's French Bureau, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A CAPABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY person; has ten years' references; can bring a child up on the bottle and take full charge; is a Protestant; has no objection to the country. Call at French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH girl; speaks Paris French and some English; is a first-class seamstress; fond of children; a good home preferred; is neat and tidy; best references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN, with a good flow of milk, and reference. Apply for two days at Mrs. Hansen's, No. 204 6th st., near Bowery.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED German woman in a private family as wet nurse. Call for two days at No. 323 E. 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children; is willing and obliging. Call or address No. 117 Spring st., rear of shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY AS lady's nurse, or care of an invalid; first-class reference. Call or address Nurse, No. 343 West 52d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, as seamstress; is a thorough seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; is recommended by her present employer as being perfectly trustworthy. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SERVANT.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, as general servant; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress, or Nurse.—By an English Protestant young woman; competent waitress, thorough chamber-maid, and experienced nurse for young and growing children; very neat, tidy, kind and obliging disposition, sober, honest; best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's Office, No. 309 4th av.

MALES

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—COOK, Washer, and Ironer.—By a respectable man and wife, aged twenty-five years; no children; man can care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, do gardening, repair roads and walks, mow lawn, &c.; wife is a good cook and an excellent laundress; can also sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and do all parts of house-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A REspectable Swedish Protestant man, aged thirty-two years; is a thorough groom and careful driver; understands all branches of vegetable gardening, is willing and obliging; will also make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 12th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT MAN OF long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; thoroughly understands his business; a hard working, thorough groom; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address E. L., No. 20 East 4th st., carriage repository.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; HAS ONE child, and can give ten years' reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call on or address N. F., No. 107 East 16th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of stock; is a good milker; will make himself generally useful; the best of City reference. Address T. B., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; no incumbrance; is a good florist, understands greenhouse and graperies; also the laying out of new places; has the best of testimonials. Address J. H., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

HANDY MAN.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, aged twenty-nine years, who is a good carpenter; can repair furniture, fit keys, do farm-work, repair implements, paint, care and drive horses, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERman and wife, aged twenty-five years; no children; speaks English fairly; man can care and drive horses well, care cattle, milk, do gardening, keep roads, walks, lawns, &c., in order; wife is a good cook and laundress, can care milk, make butter, and do all kinds of house-work; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 W. 11th st., corner 6th av.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)

Rev. JOHN DOOLY,

General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN THE RETAIL LOOKing-glass and picture business; a young man of good education, pleasing address, thoroughly competent, and well trained in the business; rare opportunity for a man with the right qualifications. Address, giving age, experience, &c., PETTES & LEATHE, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS NURSE AND chamber-maid. Apply Monday, from 3 to 4 o'clock. WM. DAVIS, No. 15 West 20th st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1874.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD WILL MEET at New-York City, and a similar board at San Francisco, on the 4th of August next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applications for permission to appear before these boards should be addressed to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General United States Army.

The application must be in the handwriting of the candidate, and must state the full name, residence, age, and date and place of birth. Candidates must be between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age, and graduates of a medical college having a thorough and complete course of medical education—evidence of which must be submitted to the board.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished.

If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army, the fact should be stated, and in such cases the limit of age may be extended, subject to the decision of the Secretary of War in each special case.

No allowance is made for travel or other expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensible prerequisite to appointment.

J. K. BARNES,

Surgeon General United States Army.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require for public and official use during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1874, viz.:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches—three qualities.

No. 3. Full letter size, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—three qualities.

No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—one quality.

No. 5. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches—three qualities.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.

No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches—two qualities.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅜ by 10¼ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

6⅝ by 9½ inches, (round cut,) one quality.

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Also, the following official stamped envelopes for use of the Post Office Department, viz.:

No. 1.—Size, 3¼ by 5½ inches.

No. 2.—Size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches.

No. 3.—Size, 4 by 9 inches.

No. 4.—Size, 4½ by 10 inches.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, PAPER, STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before entering into a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies, as soon as made, shall become the property of the United States, and shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Post Office Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand, not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in apartments separate and distinct from those in which any other work is done, and in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on, each box to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manila paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes or wrappers are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

These envelopes and wrappers must be ready for delivery on the 1st day of October, 1874, and thereafter must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

OFFICE ROOMS AND FURNITURE.

An agent of the department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamped envelopes and wrappers, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the same are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly-furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering packages of envelopes and wrappers to be forwarded through the mails.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several kinds and denominations of envelopes and wrappers, subject to the control of the agent of the department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamped envelopes and wrappers actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:

No. 1, note size, first quality	2,385,000
No. 1, note size, second quality	139,500
No. 2, ordinary letter size, first quality	16,119,100
No. 2, ordinary letter size, second quality	3,596,750
No. 2, ordinary letter size, third quality	949,000
No. 3, full letter size, first quality	52,986,000
No. 3, full letter size, second quality	4,716,500
No. 3, full letter size, third quality	1,566,500
No. 4, full letter size, ungummed	7,033,750
No. 5, extra letter size, first quality	23,079,250
No. 5, extra letter size, second quality	1,106,250
No. 5, extra letter size, third quality	311,500
No. 6, extra letter size, ungummed	2,832,750
No. 7, official size, first quality	220,700
No. 7, official size, second quality	716,950
No. 8, extra official size, first quality	34,250
No. 9, newspaper wrappers	21,421,750
Total	138,815,500
OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.	
No 1, letter size	3,897,750
No. 2, extra letter size	1,523,250
No. 3, official size	645,750
No. 4, extra official size	81,800
Total	6,148,550

AGREEMENT BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department stamped envelopes and wrappers inferior to those now in use.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This advertisement, and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrappers furnished by the Department, must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes or wrappers, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD-STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 21, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN THE CAPE Fear River, N. C., will be received until noon of Aug. 10, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, &c., can be had on application at this office. WM. P. CRAIGHILL,

Major of Engineers, United States Army.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PLATE GLASS

REQUIRED FOR THE

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
July 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 30th day of July, 1874, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City, all the Plate and other Glass required for the building, as called for in the schedule.

Copies of the specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

Proposals must be made inclusive and exclusive of import duty.

Samples of the glass proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal, and the whole must be delivered unbroken and in perfect order within two months from date of acceptance of proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the glass trade.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Plate Glass, &c., for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City," and addressed to

CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS

FOR

WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK

FOR THE

LIBRARY OF THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the Wrought and Cast-iron Work required for the Library of the New State Department.

Copies of the drawings and specifications may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the department free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for the whole work complete, as shown on drawings, and described in specification.

The whole of the work must be completed within four months from date of acceptance of the proposal. Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

All bids must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Wrought and Cast-iron Work of Library, New State Department, Washington, D. C.," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT,

Supervising Architect.

ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
NEWPORT, R. I., July 22, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 10 A. M., on the 22d day of August, 1874, as follows:

For dredging at the following places:

1. Wareham Harbor, Massachusetts.
2. Taunton River, Massachusetts.
3. Pawtucket River, Rhode Island.
4. Newport Harbor, Rhode Island.
5. Pawcatuck River, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

For rip-rap granite:

1. Break-water at Hyannis, Mass.
2. Break-water at Block Island, Rhode Island.
3. Jetty at mouth of Connecticut River.

For removing bowlders, Fall River Harbor, Massachusetts.

Specifications in regard to the works, and blank forms for proposals and guaranty, upon which all bids must be made, will be sent on application to this office.

G. K. WARREN, Major of Engineers,

Brevet Major General United States Army.

ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
No. 104 STATE ST.,
NEW-LONDON, Conn., July, 25, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 A. M. on the 26th day of August, 1874, as follows:

For dredging at the following places:

1. Stonington Harbor, Conn.
2. Bridgeport Harbor, Conn.
3. Norwalk River, Conn.

Specifications in regard to the works and blank forms for proposals and guaranty, upon which all bids must be made, will be sent on application to this office.

J. W. BARLOW, Major of Engineers,

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 38 CHURCH ST., MOBILE, Ala., July 2, 1874.

PROPOSALS

For dredging 10,000 cubic yards, more or less, through the bar at the mouth of the harbor of Cedar Keys, Fla., will be received at this office, until noon, Aug. 22, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Printed blank forms of proposals and guaranty specifications, instructions to bidders, and any desired information, can be had on application to this office.

A. N. DAMRELL,

Captain of Engineers, United States Army.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., July 31, 1874, as follows:

For altering building No. 125 Mercer st.

For erection of a building on lots Nos. 130 and 132 Amity st.

For building a steam fire-propeller.

For 15,000 feet of rubber hose, with Allen's patent couplings attached.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

REGISTRY BOOKS AND ELECTION PAMPHLETS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., July 30, 1874, for Registry Books and Election Pamphlets.

For particulars, see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEWERS, PAVING, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works, until 12 o'clock noon, July 29, 1874, for constructing sewers, and also, for regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging in various streets and avenues.

For particulars, see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PAVING WORTH ST.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock, noon, Aug. 6, 1874, for regulating, grading, paving, &c., Worth st., between Broadway and Chatham st. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL TERM OF the Supreme Court, in the Fifth Judicial District, at the Chambers of the Presiding Justice, in the village of Little Falls, in the County of Herkimer, held on the 30th day of June, 1874. Present, Hon. GEO. A. HARDIN, Presiding Justice. Supreme Court, County of Herkimer.—In the matter of the application of "THE REMINGTON EMPIRE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY," a corporation, to change its corporate name.—Upon reading and filing the petition of "The Remington Empire Sewing-Machine Company," by its President, Philo Remington, duly verified by its said President, and bearing date the 29th day of June, 1874, and upon due proof of the publication of the notice of the application herein, as required by law; and it appearing also to the satisfaction of the court that said application is made in pursuance of a resolution of the Trustees of said corporation; and the court being satisfied that there is no reasonable objection to such corporation changing its name; and after hearing Mr. Thomas Richardson, of counsel for the applicant, no one appearing to oppose: It is ordered that "The Remington Empire Sewing-Machine Company" may, and it is hereby authorized to assume the corporate name of, "Remington Sewing-Machine Company." It is further ordered that a copy of this order shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and with the County Clerk of every county in which said corporation has a business office; and that it be published at least once in each week for four weeks, in some newspaper in every county where such corporation has a business office. That the newspapers in which such publications shall be made are hereby designated as follows, viz.: The Ilion *Citizen*, published at Ilion, said county; the Buffalo *Express*, published at Buffalo, Erie County, N. Y.; the New-York *Times*, published in the City and County of New-York; the Cincinnati *Commercial*, published at Cincinnati, Ohio; the Chicago *Tribune*, published in the City of Chicago, Illinois; the Atlanta Daily *Herald*, published in the City of Atlanta, Georgia; and the Boston Daily *Advertiser*, published in the City of Boston, Massachusetts. And it is further ordered that from and after the 1st day of August, 1874, the requirements of this order having been complied with, that the said corporation applicant be known by and use the corporate name of "Remington Sewing-Machine Company."

jy6-1aw4wM EDWARD SIMMS, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—BENJAMIN F. ALLEN, WILLIAM A. STEPHENS, HERMAN BLENNERHASSETT, plaintiffs, against RICHARD REED, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not ser.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 15 Nassau street, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ninety dollars and forty-two cents, with interest from the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 25, 1874. MORRIS & BILLINGS,

Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 15 Nassau st., N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court-house, in said City, on the 17th day of July, 1874. MORRIS & BILLINGS,

jy20-1aw6wM Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that ANDREW BRITTON, of the township of East Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, has this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath, within the term of three months.—Dated July 9, 1874.

jy13-1aw3wM* SAMUAL W. BALDWIN.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29	*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 1	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22
*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26
China, Saturday, Aug. 8	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 29
Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12	Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..............SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC.................SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC.............SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 8 A. M.
CELTIC..................SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, July 29
STATE OF NEVADA................Wednesday, Aug. 5
STATE OF VIRGINIA..............Wednesday, Aug. 12

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN..July 18
PEMBROKE..Aug. 5

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $80	currency.
Second Cabin	$55	currency.
Steerage	$30	currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents.
No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

India, Wednesday..July 29	Italia, Wed'day....Aug. 12
Victoria, Saturday..Aug. 1	Elysia, Saturday....Aug. 15
Australia, Wed'day.Aug. 5	Caledonia, Wed'day.Aug. 19
Bolivia, Saturday...Aug. 8	California, Sat'day..Aug. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, July 28.
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, Aug. 11.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen..Aug. 1, 8 A. M.	Spain.......Aug. 15, ——
Italy.......Aug. 8, 1 P. M.	Canada......Aug. 22, ——

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, Capt. LAWSON................................——

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, HELIARD.................Saturday...Aug. 8
PEREIRE, SURMONT.....................Saturday...Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ.............Saturday...Sept. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES..................July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD....................Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.......................Aug. 18, 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH.....................Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. BEDDOE..................Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS............Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS........Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. NORDENHOLT, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin....................................$100 and $120
Second cabin...60
Steerage...30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, July 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Aug. 4.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 11.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)......................July 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau)......Aug. 6
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)..............................Aug. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)......................Aug. 13

For freight or passage, apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 1, at 12 noon.

COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, Aug. 15, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLORADO...Aug. 8
CHINA...Aug. 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..June 24	From Yokohama...July 3
From Hong Kong..July 8	From Yokohama...July 17
From Hong Kong..July 22	From Yokohama...July 31

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent,
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, July 29.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Aug. 15.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, AND VENEZUELA.

ATLAS...——

For JAMAICA, JACMEL, AND SAVANILLA.

ANDES...July 31

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, AND CARTHAGENA.

ETNA..Aug. 15

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND foreign exchange office, No. 86 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from £1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrews, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Picton, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to

W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO BRICKSBURG,

TUESDAY, JULY 28,

on Long Branch steamers to Sandy Hook; railroad along the sea shore and Shrewsbury River to Long Branch, Shark River, Marlpits, and Bricksburg.

SPLENDID VIEWS

in great variety, and sea air.

Boats will leave Rector street, Pier No. 8 North River, at 9:40 A. M., and return by 7 P. M. same day.

Tickets good for two days if countersigned by R. Campbell.

Tickets sold on board at $1 50 the round trip.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.—On MONDAY, July 27, the large Sound steam-boat AMERICUS will make two extra excursions to Rockaway, leaving as follows:

West 11th st., 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Pier No. 27 East River, 9:15 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Fare, 35c.; excursion tickets, 50c.

Returning, leave Rockaway at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

A.—ROCKAWAY BEACH.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSIONS

EVERY WEEK DAY, by the popular steamer AMERICUS, on and after TUESDAY, July 28, will leave as follows: Peck slip, East River, 8:10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; pier foot of West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:15 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.; returning, leaves Rockaway Beach 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare 35 cts.; excursion tickets 50 cts.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-boat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CAMP-MEETING—SEA CLIFF—COMMENCING July 23, and continuing over two Sabbaths. Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave New-York, Pier No. 27, Peck slip, second pier below the bridge, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M., stoping at 33d st. each way, and at Grand st. on the morning trip up and afternoon trip down. Bishops Simpson, Haven, Peck, and Janes, Rev. Dr. Ives, Rev. Dr. Nelson, Rev. Dr. Eddy, Chaplain McCabe, together with many other distinguished divines of the Methodist and other denominations. Also Bishops Kavanaugh and Doggett, and Rev. Dr. Sargent and Dr. Lee, of the Church South, will be present.

Fare for the round trip, 60 cents.

PERSONAL.

TWO BRIGHT LITTLE ORPHANS, SON AND daughter of cultured Christian parents, are for adoption, but only by God-fearing people who have ability and will highly educate them. All communications confidential; best references given and required. Address M. C., Box No. 157 Times Office.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,

No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.

R. WHITE,
Master of Transportation.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.

A young man of respectability and good business qualifications, can have a situation as accountant in an organized company by either investing $5,000 in the Company's stock, or, if preferred, can have position and amount secured by a responsible party.

Address B. V. B. & P. CO.,
Box No. 1,065 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A WELL ESTABLISHed house; must be a thorough man of business with good connections and a fair amount of capital; communicate in the fullest manner; all letters will be regarded as strictly confidential. Address X., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A GREAT CHANCE.—STOCK, FIXTURES, AND good will of an old-established confectionery, ice-cream, and toy business, now doing well; will be sold at a bargain, owner having other business on hand. Apply on premises, No. 511 2d av., near 28th st.

AN IMPORTANT MANUFACTURER OF Dressed Dolls, in Germany, being most desirous of increasing his relations in the United States, would like to find a reliable agent in every large city of the United States. Applications to DOLLS, Post Office Box No. 803, New-York, will be forwarded.

INSTRUCTION.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

MISS M. A. E. PHILIPS, PRINCIPAL.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 23 at No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Number of boarding pupils limited to fourteen. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL will be Resident Professor of the German Language and Literature.

KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE and Prof. KRAUS, formerly of No. 7 Gramercy park, will open their KINDERGARTEN INTERMEDIATE CLASS, mothers' class, and training class for Kindergartners, Oct. 1, at No. 26 East 50th st., where applications may be made personally or by letter.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,

Assisted by Mlle. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av.,
New-York.

English, French, and German
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen Sept. 22, 1874.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,

will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) No. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Established 1820.

School year will open Sept. 16.

For circulars address

E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.

For circulars, address

HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,)
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,)
} Principals.

M. C. MITCHELL'S

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
WEST TISBURY,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.
Send for circular.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of Parents. Sent free.

T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses. Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M. Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE.—SUMMER School near Central Park for Southern children or young ladies desiring to enter advanced classes in Autumn. Private lessons in Art, Literature, Elocution. One family received. Rooms cool, quiet, elegant. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.

Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept 1. Boys prepared for West Point, Annapolis, and Civil Service examinations. Education sound, and terms reasonable. Principal, A. H. Austin.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL HIGH School, Lawrenceville, N. J.—One of the best established and most successful boarding schools in the country; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Send for a catalogue.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address

ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.

Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.

Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.

T. PATTISON, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRIStown, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.

Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL.

A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.

M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE—BY DIRECTION OF G. T. ROSE, Receiver of the Madder Color Company, of New-York, will be sold at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on the 28th day of July, 1874, at 12 o'clock, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, auctioneers, the following-described property, to wit:

Patent No. 120,393, granted to Madder Color Company of New-York for seventeen years, from Oct. 31, 1871. Assignment recorded Liber Q, page 268, of Transfer of Patents, Sept. 29, 1871. Patent for improvement in dyeing and printing madder colors.

Patent No. 120,392, granted to Madder Color Company of New-York for seventeen years, from Oct. 31, 1871. Assignment recorded Liber Q, page 267, of Transfer of Patents, Sept. 29, 1871. Patent for improvement in compositions of madder for dyeing.

Patent No. 110,277, granted to Edward S. Renwick as Trustee, for seventeen years, from Dec. 20, 1870. Assignment of Renwick to company recorded T. 13, page 211, of Transfer of Patents, Jan. 9, 1871. Patent for improvement in the manufacture of colors and their application to fabrics.

Patent No. 99,105. Assignment to company Dec. 14, 1870, and certificates of ratification of said assignments to said company of said letters patent. Recorded Dec. 20, 1870, in Liber Q 13, page 221, of Transfer of Patents. Patent for a new and useful invention of an improved method of fixing pigments to fibrous and textile materials, and was issued Jan. 25, 1870.—New-York, 13th July, 1874. G. THEO. ROSE, Receiver Madder Color Company of New-York.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 25,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A.—WE HAVE ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE CARriages that we must sell before the 1st of August. We are moving our business to the factory, No 1,505 Broadway, and we have not the room for them; the best chance ever offered to obtain a good, honest carriage cheap. JAMES S. KEAL, KEAL & CO., Broadway, near 44th st.

A.—WE CLOSE UP THE REPOSITORY AND move our business to our factory, No. 1,505 Broadway, on the last day of this month. We have thirty carriages of different styles that must be sold. Now is the time to buy cheap.

JAMES S. KEAL & CO.,
Broadway, near 44th st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT; horse seven years old, fifteen and a half hands, warranted sound and kind; top buggy and harness nearly new, made to order. No. 33 East 12th st., private stable.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.

NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.

TERMS, $4 PER DAY.

LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY furnished back parlor to let without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. New-York Boarders' Directory, GENUNG & CO., No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 53, EAST.—Elegant rooms, with first-class board; parties accommodated permanently or transiently; references exchanged.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE SINGLE ROOMS FOR gentlemen, with board; references. Call at No. 36 East 12th st., near Broadway, West.

LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board; ample closet room; bath, &c., adjoining; references. No. 38 East 20th st.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE parties at Summer prices; arrangements can now be made for the Winter, with or without private table.

NO. 299 HENRY ST., NEAR SCAMMEL.—TWO gentlemen boarders wanted in a private family; terms, $5 50 per week.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.

BOARD, $3 PER DAY.

A liberal arrangement made with PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.

JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

D. P. PETERS IS NO LONGER MANAGER, OR IN any manner connected with or employed at the Hotel Fenimore, and all persons are notified that he has no authority to contract any debts or do any act for said hotel.

JAMES BUNYAN,
Proprietor Hotel Fenimore.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

BLOCK ISLAND.—OCEAN VIEW HOTEL; NEW and first-class; fifteen miles from Point Judith, with fishing, boating, and surf-bathing; terms, $3 per day, or $12 to $15 per week; conveyances by sail from Stonington, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 A. M.; from Newport, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 A. M.; steamer from Providence, Tuesday and Friday at 9 A. M., calling at Newport.

NICHOLAS BALL, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—No water cure, "Paradise of America," Jenny Lind. Cool mountain air, perfect drainage, beautiful shade, billiards, bowling, driving, music, a lively season, and all attractions for families and transient guests at low rates. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Secure rooms by letter or telegraph in advance. Send stamp for "Tourists' Guide."

HIGHLAND HOUSE

GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE WEST POINT, N. Y.

Good rooms can now be secured for August and September at this favorite Summer resort.

Apply or address

G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors,
Garrison's, N. Y.
Or Grand Union Hotel, 41st st. and 4th av., New-York.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.

EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, ON THE BEACH AT Perth Amboy, N. J.; nine trains by Whitehall st. Fare, 25 cents. Groves, lawns, fruit-trees, bathing, fishing, rowing, sailing, drives, billiards, bowling, croquet, foot-ball; music and dancing every evening.

Medical advice gratis by an experienced physician. Terms low.

H. B. KENT, M. D., Proprietor.

TWO OR THREE SMALL FAMILIES DEsiring superior accommodations can obtain large airy rooms and good board in a private family located near the water, at Catskill; fine river and mountain view, spacious grounds, good boating, fishing, stabling for horses, &c.; references exchanged. Address Box No. 70, Catskill.

BELMONT HALL,

New-Brighton, Staten Island.

Fronts the bay near landing; thirty minutes from Whitehall st.; first-class appointments; moderate rates.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

Only twenty-five minutes from New-York.

DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

"LODER MANSION."

Fine suite of rooms to let for balance of the season; fifty minutes from City by New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars address P. B. ROBINSON, Loder Mansion, Rye, N. Y.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—GRANDVIEW House, delightfully situated on the Watnong Mountain, fifteen minutes' drive from depot; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living; excellent stabling. Apply at No. 45 5th av., or on the premises.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

LAURELTON HALL, COLD SPRING HARBOR, Long Island.—Handsomely located; good boating, bathing, and fishing; elegant drives; stables attached; rooms, en suite or single; all modern improvements; water, gas, &c. Address JOHN R. TERRY, Laurelton, Long Island, or No. 108 Wall st.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LIMITED NUMBER OF persons desiring board in the country can be accommodated by applying to the undersigned at Prattsville, N. Y. The place is easy of access by rail, only four miles from the Moverville Depot, on the N. Y., K. and S. Railroad, and is one of the most beautiful villages among the Catskills. The house is pleasantly situated nearly in the centre of the village, and no pains will be spared to make it a desirable boarding place. Best of City references given if desired. For terms, &c., address

M. G. MARSH,
Prattsville, Greene County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—CATSKILL MOUNTAINS—Farm-house, ten miles from landing; rooms large and airy; grounds shady; plenty fruit, vegetables, and milk; terms, $7 per week; references,

C. S. WEAVER,
Nos. 39 and 41 West Broadway,
Or address J. B. EDGERLY,
Cairo, Greene County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J., four miles from depot, on a farm; large rooms, high and thoroughly ventilated, with abundance of shade; terms, $8 per week, children half price; references exchanged. For particulars, inquire at No. 47 Vesey st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., or address Box No. 453 Orange Post Office.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with board yet, at the Mountain View House, at $7 per week; on high ground; plenty of shade, milk, fruit, and vegetables. Address MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE, Freehold, Greene County, N. Y.

PRIVATE BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—LOcation, rooms, and table first class; terms moderate. Apply to S. S. MANGAM, No 39 Nassau st., Room No. 11½, or address Box. No. 166 Fishkill Landing.

LEBANON COTTAGE, CORNWALL, ON Hudson, finely located—Few pleasant rooms; good board on high ground; always a breeze; terms low. Inquire at No. 48 West 15th st.

TWO OR THREE FAMILIES (ADULTS) CAN secure elegant rooms, with generous board, at one of the most beautiful places in Tarrytown. Address Lock Box Y.

TWO VACANT ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, at the Ridgedale House, Madison, N. J.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING permanent lodgings—say one or two rooms—in house occupied by a private family; location, 19th to 26th sts., between 4th and 6th avs. Address Post Office Box No. 4,987.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife in a strictly private family where there are no other boarders; terms must be reasonable; references. Address HOME, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST WEEK, LAST WEEK,
LAST WEEK,
IN NEW-YORK OF
P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

The immense establishment will POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY, AUG. 1, And reopen in Boston Monday, Aug. 3.

ALL THE GREAT FEATURES OF THE SEASON Reproduced for this, the

GALA WEEK AT THE HIPPODROME.
GALA WEEK AT THE HIPPODROME.
GALA WEEK AT THE HIPPODROME.
All the English Running Horses,
All the English Running Horses,
All the English Running Horses,
All the Daring Lady Riders.
All the Daring Lady Riders.
All the Daring Lady Riders.

CONGRESS OF NATIONS. DONNYBROOK FAIR.
MLLE. VICTORIA. THE GYMNASTIC ACTS.
LANCASHIRE RACES. GRAND MENAGERIE.

Nothing omitted for the
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.

Doors open at 1:30 and 7. Performance at 2:30 and 8.

PROF. W. H. DONALDSON,

The scientific aeronaut of the age, will make his SECOND GRAND PRESS ASCENSION from the Hippodrome Tuesday afternoon, July 28, immediately after the close of the brilliant races upon the GRAND COURSE. As this prolonged trip is to be undertaken purely in the interest of science, Prof. Donaldson will be supplied with all the necessary instruments for ascertaining altitudes, currents, temperature, &c., and will be accompanied by several representatives of the New-York City Press. It is proposed to make this the longest aerial voyage upon record, and a full and detailed report will be published.

MR. C. N. PAYN, PEDESTRIAN, ACCEPTING MR. BARNUM'S PROFFER FOR THE FREE USE OF THE WALKING COURSE INSIDE THE INNER INCLOSURE OF THE HIPPODROME, WILL, AT 9 O'CLOCK WEDNESDAY EVENING, COMMENCE HIS GREAT FEAT OF WALKING 115 MILES IN 24 HOURS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

COLOSSEUM. SUMMER SEASON, 50 CENTS.

OLD LONDON BY DAY.
Open Daily from 10 till dusk.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

OPEN DAY and EVENING at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st. Admission, 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent,
O C S B Company.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 25th...12:30 P. M.	Saturday, 25th....4:30 P. M.
Sunday, 26th...7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 26th.....3:30 P. M.
Monday, 27th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 27th.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 28th.....6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 29th 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 29th.6:45 A. M.
Thursday, 30th. 4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 30th...7:00 A. M.

HELEN.

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows;

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 23d...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 23d...9:00 A. M.
Friday, 24th.......3:00 P. M.	Friday, 24th.....9:30 A. M.
Saturday, 25th...3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 25th..6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th....8:00 A. M.	Monday, 27th....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 29th.8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 28th...3:00 P. M.
	Wednesday, 29th.3:00 P. M.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave evey half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE.—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st.; returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzen's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD MARKS and JACOB GOLDENHORN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Jacob Goldenhorn, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 16th July, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD MARKS and JACOB GOLDENHORN, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Bernhard Marks, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 21st July, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy27-1aw3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of J. ALBERT SEE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of J. Albert See, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 14th day of July A. D. 1874.

jy20-1aw3wM* EDWARD C. HAZARD.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The PRESS and the PUBLIC having indorsed Mr. GAYLER'S new play,

WITH THE TIDE,

and

Miss KATE MAYHEW,

a great and pronounced success, and as "the best Summer entertainment ever given in the City,"

WITH THE TIDE

will be repeated

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
and on SATURDAY MATINEE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 2 and 8 P. M.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
Mr. LOUIS ALDRICH, Miss SOPHIE MILES, and entire Company in the drama of THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK.	Production of the new sensation, entitled, THE DEAD WITNESS, and Sheldon's pantomime the FROLICS OF A CLOWN.

In preparation, THE SEA OF ICE.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

Violette Picaut, Directress. Entree, 25c., 50c., and $1.

The Chabut Can-Can Danseuses are triumphant.

The Chabut Can-Can Danseuses are triumphant.

Our army of Olio Artists has been increased.

Miss Sophie Osborn, Liliput Josy, Mlle. Marie, Violette Picaut as Frailty. Marie as Innocence.

Kline and Franklyn, M. G. Mudge, Devere Brothers, Harry Clifford, and twenty black-eyed Fairies.

Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Secure your seats.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. CHAS. R. THORNE, Manager

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE, the new American extravaganza of

EVANGELINE, THE BELLE OF ACADIA!

Cast with a double company. Music original. Scenery all new. See programmes for songs, duets, trios, quartets, choruses.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY, July 27,

WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND.
THE IDIOT WITNESS.
LIMERICK BOY.

AIRS FROM BALFE'S NEW OPERA,

THE TALISMAN.

"Flow'ret, I Kiss Thee," 40c.; "Solemnly, softly," 40c.; "Rose Song," 40c.; "Rose Song," duet, 40c.; "Oh! Who Shall Sing the Rapture," 50c.; "On, Valiant Squires," war song, 40c.; "Weary Hours," duet, 40c.; "On Balmy Wing," 40c.; "Beneath a Portal," 50c.; "The Ladye Eveline," 50c.; "Keep the Ring," 80c.; "Radiant Splendors," 40c. Copies mailed free of postage. WM. A. POND & CO., Publishers, No. 547 Broadway, New-York. (Branch store, No. 39 Union square.)

DRY GOODS.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC,

NO. 6 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,

PARIS.

Manufacturers of

TABLE AND HOUSE LINEN,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LADIES' OUTFITS,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
COSTUMES.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, including Waters, *will be* sold at Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, during this month, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos *and* Organs to let until *the* rent money pays *the* price *of the* Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

PIANOS, IN LARGE VARIETY, BOTH NEW and second hand, to rent; also to rent with privilege of applying rent to purchase.

WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF PETER Dorland, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of CORA LIVINGSTON BARTON, late of the town of Red Hook, in said county, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Louise Livingston Hunt, one of the executors of said estate, at her residence at Barrytown, in the town of Red Hook, on or before the 2d day of September next, or in default thereof their claims will be debarred and precluded from payment by said executors out of said estate.—Dated this 27th day of February, 1874.

LOUISE LIVINGSTON HUNT,
MATURIN LIVINGSTON DELAFIELD,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
ARTHUR LEARY,
CARLETON HUNT,
} Executors.

mh2-1aw6mM PETER DORLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS P. WAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 247 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874. JOHN SMITH RICE, Executor.

mh2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA G. W. PELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1874. WILLIAM WOOD, Executor.

je15-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq. Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MARIA MERRIAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC DAYTON,
Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anna Maria Merriam, deceased.

mh2-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTHONY JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of February, 1874.

ISAAC C. DAYTON, Public Administrator, and Administrator of the goods, &c., of Anthony Jones, deceased. mh2-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA E. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of James N. Wells, No. 191 Ninth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1874.

mh23-1aw6mM* WM. T. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. SUAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 18 South William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of April, 1874. HENRY F. SUAU, Executor.

ap13-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASSIUS DARLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Tremain & Tyler, his attorneys, at No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1874.

ap6-1aw6mM FRANCIS LELAND, Executor.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND wine cooler, is the best food and ice keeper. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AMONG THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

FROM SARATOGA TO THE GLEN HOUSE—STAGE EXPERIENCES—MOUNTAIN SCENERY—THE HISTORY OF A NOTED HOTEL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLEN HOUSE, Friday, July 24, 1874.

In former times the stream of Summer travel was greatly contracted. There were but few places of popular resort, and to these a much-enduring public flocked with a persistent obedience which is responsible for nine-tenths of the hotel annoyances complained of now. But for the last twelve years there has been a tendency to seek places out of the ordinary Summer ruts, to make discoveries for one's self, and to pay only flying visits to the reigning favorites. Fathers of families locate their domestic circles in queer out-of-the-way places in Long Island or New-Jersey. Others bolder still take up their quarters in Pennsylvania in any of the beautifully-kept hotels along the Juniata and the Susquehanna. But these are men who love the picturesque, and who wish to add to the requisites of pure air and a good table a spice of natural scenery, that their children may grow up with minds imbued with the loveliness of nature, and the lovingness of nature's God. Beautiful as are the bits of scenery at such places as Renovo or Wilkesbarre, the most glorious are north of New-York State among the White Mountains of New-Hampshire. I very much question if any of the Pennsylvanian Kittatinny hills is over 2,000 feet in height, whereas the giants of the eastern slope are all here in New-Hampshire. And it cannot be denied also that the scenery of the branches of the Susquehanna, although exquisitely lovely, labors under the defect of being monotonous. The stream runs with the same sparkling flow through the bold bluffs of sandstone, wooded to the very summit. The sky is always of a serene deep blue, the forests from base to apex on the hill-slopes of the same species of trees, and there is the same fault that one would find with a lovely face that wore unceasingly the same broad, comprehensive smile. Far other is the character of the White Mountains, which present continual varieties that demand to be studied by intelligent travelers. It is no wonder, then, that for the past eight or nine years there has been a steady flow of travel to this region.

Those who go direct from New-York or Boston to the White Mountains arrive directly at the Glen House, which is the very best hotel in all this land. But the unfortunates who come here from Saratoga have to fight their way through the mountain region, and have to test all the hotels along the route—an experience which is more edifying than pleasing. The railroad hotels here are by no means equal to those in Pennsylvania, where a wise policy has been adopted by the railroad companies of running themselves the hotels to which are intrusted the passengers who have adopted that route of travel on their recommendations and in consequence of their advertisements. The tourist who should wander through the White Mountains without any fixed centre, drifting from one hotel to the other, would most emphatically be pleased at one place and displeased at another. The best way is to establish one's self at a fixed centre, and form plans of sight-seeing from that haven. To all who come directly from the East, from Boston or from New-York, the Glen House is the one point. It is twenty miles, truly, from Conway, the railroad depot, but the staging is so admirably managed that this becomes, if not a luxury, certainly an enjoyment of the kind known as "larks." And the Glen House is so absolutely the best hotel in all the mountain places round about, that it is well worth the preliminary four hours of a stage ride. The six horses that draw the conveyance are all stout, well-fed animals, and get so much rest after their labors that the soul of Mr. Bergh would be delighted could he see them and learn how thoroughly they are cared for. They trot splendidly along all the level places, which, it must be confessed, are not excessively numerous. They gallop up the short, steep inclines, and where the ascents are very long and curving they walk with a determined air which is amusing. The coaches themselves are well furnished with springs and cushions, but if any one gets into one with the expectation of not being jolted, he will most assuredly be deceived. You may be going along placidly chatting with your opposite neighbor about the mountain flowers, and flora generally, and suddenly there will be a most terrifying lurch, which will raise you bodily from your cushion and compel you to execute a bow not specially graceful. It is the joke of the locality for the others to say immediately, "Pray keep your seat, Sir; no occasion to rise," whereat every one laughs immoderately, and all chatter away as if they had been acquainted from infancy. You are here literally jolted into intimacy, and as people who come to the mountains are as much a picked crowd as people who go to the opera, this makes things still more pleasant. But the little ones do not like this long stage, and it is better for them to continue on the railroad until they get to Gorham, from which point the staging is much shorter and less exciting.

Arrived at the Glen House, the folks in the coaches generally give vent to thrills of admiration, for the *locale* was superbly chosen by old J. M. Thompson, who built the hotel. The buildings consist of two large high wings and a low centre, and they stand on the slope of a valley between the base of Mount Washington and that of Mount Carter. The latter is covered with timber, mostly spruce, with here and there a hemlock and a graceful white birch. The base of the giant Mount Washington is a long slope of dense woods, composed of the same trees, with an admixture of black birch and an occasional pine. Above, the mountain rises in great masses, covered up to a certain point with dwarfed spruce about three feet high, and beyond all is cold, bare, and desolate. The peaks of Mounts Adams, Clay, and Jefferson rise beyond the wooded slope of Mount Washington, showing great ravines and scars where landslides have slipped down in past times. Of these the central peak, Jefferson, is the most conspicuous, on account of the pyramidal character of its summit. Below the wooded slope of Mount Washington the green breadth of the valley commences, the centre being occupied by a little rivulet, whose banks are hidden by wild cherry and maple trees, and whose waters gurgle over their granite boulders complacently until half a mile away they fall into a silent sleep in a deep mill-pool. On both sides of this stream, which the patriotism of New-Hampshire has styled a river, naming it the Peabody River, the land is cultivated by the proprietors of the Glen House. On the side nearest to the hotel it is all grass, and the mowers are busy with it now. The ground is too uneven for the mowing-machine, that sounds like an army of locusts clattering with their wings through dry vegetation: so that the old-fashioned scythe is employed here, and from one's window we can hear the musical note of the whetstone as the mower sharpens the dulled edge of his broad blade. On the other side of the Peabody River are fields of oats and potatoes, and beyond on the verge of the mountain slope cattle are lazily browsing. I do not know what cows think about wild strawberries, but if they are partial to them, then the cows of the Glen House are highly favored, because the ground is carpeted with them. Across the valley, through the outfields, winds the road up the mountains to the Tip Top House, whose buildings on the top of Mount Washington seem to us from our windows here like a vague, white speck. Nor need this be wondered at, for if we are 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, up there they are 6,285. We can discern glimpses of the road here and there through the woodland at the base, and also upon the shoulder of the mountain; but when the stage, with its six horses, reaches the latter eminence, the distance is so great that it looks like a fly slowly creeping up the cornice of a room.

The Glen House was built in 1852, by Mr. J. M. Thompson, of Portland. All that he erected was the southern wing, calculated to hold about 200 guests. This was long before the days of the Mount Washington Railroad, or of staging, either. In those days there were no roads, only wide paths, and the adventurers who desired to ascend the mountain took saddle horses. Many preferred walking, and, indeed, those who have ridden much in mountainous lands are well aware that riding is the most fatiguing way of all. The horse instinctively looks to the rider for counsel and assistance, and instead of being carried by one's horse, one has to take him up. It is true that this does not apply to mules. These headstrong creatures, far from requiring the commands of the rider, will not permit him to even offer any suggestions, and insist on bossing the job themselves. All they ask of the rider is to stick on, and they will see him safely through. But after Miss Bowen's lamentable death close to the summit, it was felt that something ought to be done, and accordingly Mr. Thompson introduced staging on a small scale, which was great enlarged to meet the increased demands. In 1866 Mr. Thompson added the centre and the north wing to his hotel, giving it a capacity for 500 guests. In the Fall of 1869 he was drowned in the mill-pool, half a mile below the house, where he had gone on the occasion of a great freshet. It was sold by his heirs, and bought by the present proprietors, Wester and Charles R. Milliken, of Portland, who, from the day they entered into possession, have labored unceasingly to make it the best place in the mountains. They have thoroughly succeeded. They have made the staging the most admirable example of thorough discipline and sensible liberality of outlay that the Continent can show in this particular. The famed stages of California cannot rival them. They have agents who purchase all their teams for them in the West. This year they bought fifty at Chicago, and every one of them perfectly matched into six, four, and two-horse teams. They have 120 horses, cared for by ten hostlers, and lodged in four huge stables, every one of which is broad, high, well drained, and well ventilated. All their wagons, coaches, and carriages are made for them at Concord, but they have in their employ, for mending purposes, a carriage-maker, a blacksmith, and a harness-maker. The teams are coming and going all day long, for the public have found out what a good place this is, and have made it a centre for White Mountain explorations. From this house, a few days ago, 235 persons were dispatched in stages to see the White Mountain. And there are other places of interest, and other hotels which can be reached by staging, for which coaches start twice and thrice a day.

Not only have the Milliken brothers greatly improved the staging, but they have reformed the table. We Americans are far more exacting than we were ten years ago, and the man who should attempt to feed his guests on good old national fare would very soon find there would be no guests to feed. The table here is surprisingly excellent, and astonishes at first, because one is surprised to taste fish evidently fresh away here in the mountains. But the fact is that we are not so very distant from Portland, whence all the supplies come. Twenty-four hours from the time that the mackerel and halibut are caught they are put on the breakfast table of the Glen House. And they are fortunate, moreover, in having a never-failing supply of ice for larder purposes. As for drinking, the water is cold enough in the hottest days of the year, coming down as it does from the secret glens of these mountains, where the average thermometrical range in the heats of Summer is from 30° to 48° Fahrenheit. The vegetables are most excellent also, especially the green peas, which are superior to what one gets in the New-York market. In a few days there will be new potatoes from the hill sides and the valley slopes, cultivated by the proprietors. Fresh fish there is not. One man in a thousand may catch a few trout, it is true, but the fact remains that the streams in the White Mountains have been thoroughly robbed of their speckled beauties. The State of New-Hampshire would do well to restock them and make it penal to fish for several years. Besides good fish and good vegetables, one gets good meat and good fruit, though hardly enough of the latter. And, best of all, there are good cooks, without which the choicest gifts of Providence would be clearly wasted. The pastry cook, especially, is a man of talent, and perhaps it will be an additional charm to the place for New-Yorkers to know that, such is the desirable quality of the climate, they can eat pies with impunity. There are thousands who will immediately exclaim that this is the place they long have sought and grieved because they found it not. And to sum up the public benefactions of the Millikens, they have lighted their whole house, bedrooms and all, with gas.

GAR.

LORD MACAULAY.

Rev. F. Arnold, in a pleasant paper in the current number of the *New Quarterly Magazine*, on the "Personal History of Lord Macauley," writes: "It is a remarkable fact that he used to say that he intended to give some years' special attention to religious subjects. This is singular, as no man can be certain that he will have the years, or that he will really be able to devote them in the way that he intends. When he went to reside at Holly-lodge, Kensington, he applied for sittings at that old parish church at Kensington which has now disappeared. There was only a single sitting in the building that could be spared, and that one was placed at his disposal. He wished that the vicar's collector would call on him and explain all about the charities, and he became a generous contributor. But large-heartedness and generosity were of the very essence of his character. He used to give a sum of money toward the education of a number of young children who might be supposed to have some slight claim on him. The children grew up, and his help was not, strictly speaking, any longer required. This fact was communicated to him by the clergyman who had been the channel of his benevolence. Macaulay, however, wrote back to say that he should be glad to be allowed to contribute as heretofore to the good of these young people. I knew a German gentleman whose wife's researches into early English history had been full of interest to Macaulay. By a sudden reverse he lost all his property, and was eventually obliged to become a teacher of languages. What grieved him most of all was the utter indifference with which the story of his fallen fortunes was received by former friends. The case was very different with Macaulay. He received him with the heartiest kindness and made him accept a large sum of money. But Macaulay's outgoings far exceeded the Scriptural tithe. It is calculated that he gave away a quarter of his means."

STABBING AFFRAYS.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning Henry Smith, aged twenty-three, of Forty-fifth street and Tenth avenue, endeavored to separate two young men whom he found quarreling at the corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets, when James Brady, one of the belligerents, stabbed him in the left temple with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe wound. Smith was taken to Bellevue Hospital and Brady was locked up.

Wm. Sneider, aged eighteen, of No. 298 Delancey street, while in Lewis street at an early hour yesterday morning, was stabbed in the left side by a stranger, who escaped. Sneider was severely wounded. He was attended by Dr. Maclay and taken home.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning Peter Gorman, aged twenty, of No. 439 East Thirteenth street, during a fight at Thirteenth street and First avenue, was stabbed in the face and neck by a man whose name he refused to give to the Police. His wounds were dressed at the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house and he was taken home.

WASHINGTON MARKET.

SCENES BY NIGHT AND BY DAY.

ITS TRADE, CUSTOMS, AND SANITARY CONDITION—HOW THE DEALERS BUY AND SELL—INTERESTING FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Washington Market really knows no night, as the word is generally understood. Except on Sundays, neither darkness, rest, nor quiet ever soothes into calmness this giant provision store. At midnight and at midday it is equally crowded, or, if anything, the bustle is rather greater at the earlier hour. But perhaps the easiest way to attempt any orderly description is to divide the whole market into its component trades, and then glance separately at the leading ones. Washington Market is distinctively a market for meat, vegetables, and fruit. Of course, these are not the only things sold there. Indeed, it would be easier to catalogue what is not sold there than what is. What is meant is that the trade in those three great staples surpasses all minor ones. There is, for instance, a great deal, absolutely, of dairy produce sold in the market, but, comparatively, it is a mere drop in the bucket. The fish trade is now, also, of slight importance. Formerly it used to be very large and occupied what is now West Washington Market. But bad water spoiled the fish and drove the fishmen across the City to Fulton Market. The thing most to be noticed about the meat trade, with which we will begin, is that those following it are divided into "large meat" sellers and "small meat" sellers. The latter include those dealing in lambs, sheep, and veal, and, perhaps, so many as 2,000 or 2,500 of these animals are sold daily in the market, and all, almost entirely, on a commission of twenty cents per head. In some few exceptional cases the cattle owners are their own slaughterers. They save all commissions and middle profits, of course, but they save it for themselves, and not for the public. In fact, those slaughtering their own meat usually charge fancy prices, as the article is a choice one. The same thing is true of those selling "large meat" or beef. Only a few, three or four in the whole market, slaughter their own beef, and those who do their own slaughtering usually sell their own meat, thus saving the beef commission of five per cent., which, in the long run, is supposed to amount to the same rate as the twenty cents per head commission on sheep. And usually, too, though by no means always, those slaughtering their own beeves kill "natives," which are a much choicer meat animal than the Texan stock which comes from the abattoirs. It costs about $2 50 to prepare a beef for market. One dollar is spent on the actual dressing, and is divided in the proportion of forty cents to the dresser, and thirty cents to each of the two helpers, who are necessary to do the job skillfully. As an additional perquisite, the feet, worth ten cents each, must be left at the slaughter-house. Some 8,000 or 9,000 beeves come to the New-York markets, and at least 5,000 are sold in Washington Market per week. And more is necessary in the slaughtering than merely making the meat clean and attractive-looking. Unless the cattle are suitably "cooled" by properly feeding and handling them for several days before they are slaughtered the meat will be dark colored and ill-flavored, and will not keep well. The meat-stands—and this applies to other stands as well—rent for $15 per week, and are worth various prices up to $8,000 and $10,000, and that for an almost insignificant space. The meat trade begins the earliest in the morning of all. Yesterday morning some sales were made so early as midnight, at which time the meat was still arriving from the Hoboken slaughter-houses and those situated on the upper part of the west side of the City. The earliest buyers are not the consumers. They are the restaurant and hotel keepers and butchers, who buy to-day, for instance, at eleven cents and resell at from twenty-two cents to twenty-eight cents, thus making more profit on a single beef than the first sellers do on many. Early in the morning, too, come the seekers after choice bits for wealthy private tables. Later in the day the assortment is not so good, and the prices gradually decline as the hours go by, until the last comers, the boarding-house keepers and the poor, get the last and poorest pieces. Very much of the buying is, of course, done by servants, and it is said that colored servants are good but extravagant purchasers.

Next, the vegetable trade, which is peculiar in being carried on chiefly, though not entirely, from wagons. The regulations allow them to be stationed on the streets within 300 yards of the market, with some exceptions, as, for example, the Fulton street side of the Old Washington Market, because of the very frequent passing there, and the front of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police Station, where the noise in the early morning disturbs the sleepers. This would allow them in lineal extension from Vesey to Cortlandt street, but on market days—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week—they reach from Trinity Church to Houston street. Extending over all this space there is, of course, a great choice of position, and to get the best places they begin coming early in the evening—say 6 or 8 o'clock. Then having chosen their place, they go to sleep. Some "big bosses" of eight or nine wagons turn in comfortably at a cheap hotel. But the rest sleep in the open air, some on their wagons, but the majority on the sidewalk, with the stone thresholds for pillows, and any inconvenient hardness thereof seems to be lessened by the interposition of a single thickness of brown paper—else why was it so frequently used? And some we saw, for the sake of the greater inclination we suppose, sound asleep on a single plank running over a cask—a seemingly insecure bed, but practice had made it both secure and comfortable. The wagons are generally arranged parallel to the sidewalk; thus the consumers can easily pass by for purposes of inspection or purchase. But where most of the wholesale vegetable trade is transacted, on Dey street, between Greenwich and West, they are arranged with a broad passageway between the tail-boards and the sidewalks. There the grocers and peddlers can drive by, and, on making their purchases, load directly from their seller's wagon. On this street there are some peddlers who drive to the side of the farmers' wagons, buy a wagonful for themselves, and then sell at an advanced price to purchasers, who innocently think they are buying from the producers. Nobody but the Clerk of the market knows how many of these wagons there are, and he eluded our search as successfully as though intentionally. He must know, because to him is payable the twenty-five cents charged each wagon daily for its standing room. The only other charge is twenty cents each for a watchman. These farmer wagons come chiefly from Long Island, in all seasons and weathers alike, and each load varies in value from $30 to $50. In Winter they bring "truck" which has been "ketched"—a word for which we disclaim all but a phonetic responsibility, and about the meaning of which we hazard the guess that it means preserved by burying. Of course the vegetable trade is risky. For instance: "Yer see thim thare tomarters? Well, yisterday they couldn't git enuf uv 'em fur $3, an' terday they won't have 'em fur eighteen shillin'." The vegetable trade is briskest from 4 to 8 A. M.

West Washington Market is occupied with the fruit trade. Small fruit, as berries, have been sold already pretty abundantly, but as to the future prospects, it is almost impossible to reduce to consistency the numerous inconsistent reports furnished us. One wholesale dealer, and supplier of hotels on a large scale, said that the drought would reduce the huckleberry crop one-half and would ruin the blackberry crop. Others said there were berries enough, but they had not begun to come yet. The water-melons that are offered for sale so abundantly and so dearly come from Savannah, whence the boat brings them in fifty hours. They are dear because they are early, and it costs eight cents apiece to ship them, and out of a consignment of 1,000 only 750 are ever received. Of apples and pears a large crop is expected. The Jersey apples have just begun to come, and the Southern apples are daily expected.

The Georgia peach trade has already begun; next this fruit will come from Delaware, and then from Jersey. The prospect for a good peach crop is excellent. The bulk and the best of the peaches will come from Delaware over the Pennsylvania Railroad. This crop is estimated at 800,000 baskets, and the estimate, made by the railroad, is regarded by the dealers as much fairer than the growers' estimate of 350,000 fewer baskets, and it includes pretty much all the peaches that will come, for very few are expected by the boats this year which brought a great many in 1873, and we are sure it will be good news that no fancy prices are expected. It is the mass of the people, and not the wealthy, who consume the peaches, and as they have suffered most in the recent hard times, prices must be put to suit them or the fruit must rot.

No notice of the market would be complete without a few words as to its sanitary condition. The old booths which extended twelve to eighteen feet into the roadways, covering the gutters and ruining the opposite stalls by blocking all passing wagons, were the cause of much of the former bad condition of the market. Happily their destruction was final. Not a single booth now encumbers the path, and though there are obstructions, they are temporary and slight, and do not breed miasma by damming the gutters. In one word, the market is cleaner than could be expected and dirtier than it ought to be—cleaner than could be expected from the immense and not over cleanly daily traffic, and dirtier than it ought to be only because of the wretched accommodations. The only change not radical which one large wholesale meat-dealer recommended was to transfer the fish-dealers from the centre of the market to the place they originally occupied on the opposite wharves. Where they are, they smell unpleasantly—a polite euphonism for a stronger word of five letters—and they cause obstructions by the frequent necessary removal of débris, oyster-shells, &c. A change ought to be made which would go to the root of the matter. Something, for instance, like that suggested some time ago by the stand owners. They formed a company with a capital of $1,000,000, and actually pledged one-half of it. Then they proposed to put up a durable and commodious iron building, covering two and a half blocks, which would take in on the old market and most of that which has grown up to the west of it within thirty years. The plan was to erect the immense building by sections, and thus not disturb the trade at all. But for some reason the bill was vetoed, which proves only that if that particular plan was for any reason bad a good one should be devised. Until that is done successfully it is impossible to hope for any greater cleanliness. The market is, we were told, the largest in the world, larger even than the corresponding London market, for, unlike it, it supplied as well the suburbs for twenty miles around as the city. The present building is a disgrace, and if it could be done without a job there ought to be a change which would make less striking the contrast between the market and the market-house.

Looking now at the market as a whole, there are in it 460 stands. Of these the butchers occupy 175, the vegetable and country-produce dealers sixty, the oyster and fish sellers about twenty-five, and the poulterers about the same number. The remainder are scatteringly divided. A "stand" measures about 7 feet by 4, and is held at the pleasure of the Controller—certainly a small space and a frail tenure to bring, as we have already said, perhaps $8,000 or $10,000. The revenue from the market to the City was last year $300,000. The lowest and perhaps the best estimate given of the annual business done at the market is $100,000,000, and even this is incomplete, for to it must be added the large business done from the farmers' wagons, which, it must be remembered, edge both sides of some eighteen blocks of streets almost every morning of the year.

THE MANITOBA TROUBLES.

ACCOUNT OF THE EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE ASSAULTS UPON HIM IN ST. PAUL.

Hon. Henry J. Clarke, Ex-Attorney General of Manitoba, has arrived in Chicago, and given the *Tribune* of that city the following account of the assaults upon him in St. Paul, Minn.:

I arrived in St. Paul from Winnipeg last Saturday evening, in company with Mr. Carey, Prothonotary and Crown Clerk of Manitoba, who had secured a vacation. I had been compelled to resign my position as Attorney General of the Province of Manitoba on account of ill-health. My difficulty was with the lungs, and was brought on by arduous labors in the June session of the Court of Queen's Bench. Being utterly broken down and barely able to travel, I determined to go back to Colorado Springs, where I had passed some time in the Spring with great benefit, but which I had left to attend to official duties. Arrived at St. Paul, we stopped at the Metropolitan Hotel, intending to rest over until Monday morning. Sunday I received an intimation of a plot to assault me, but thought nothing of it. I went out Sunday afternoon, and also in the evening, accompanied by Mr. Carey, and Mr. Montfort, of the Second National Bank. We walked along some of the quiet streets, past the churches, where, if an attack had been made, I could have been murdered before help could have arrived. A little before 9 o'clock we returned to the hotel, and when within a few paces of the front steps—Mr. Carey being a little in advance—I received from behind a terrible blow in the back of the head from some unknown assailant, whose weapon was a "billy" or slung-shot. The rim of my hat partly parried the blow, or it must have broken my skull. Two or three blows followed quickly, but none of them so severe as the first, which partially stunned me. As I cried out, Mr. Carey and Mr. Montfort came to my aid, and my assailant ran off and disappeared, taking, it was said, a buggy in waiting for him about a block away. The affair created great excitement and indignation at the hotel, and several prominent citizens, among them Ex-Gov. Austin, called to express their regret at the occurrence. McIlrath, the Chief of Police, was informed of it, and promised to afford ample protection against a repetition of the outrage. How well he kept his word you can judge. Monday morning we went to the depot, and were just in the act of stepping into the drawing-room car when the second assault was made. This time I recognized one of my assailants as Michael Hoy, who was the Minneapolis Chief of Police at the time of the Lord Gordon kidnapping affair, and who was arrested, together with Fletcher and Keegan. This time I was struck with some heavy blunt instrument, evidently brass knuckles, in the forehead. It was a fearful blow, Hoy being a powerful man. It made a terrible gash in my forehead, and the blood blinded me. I was knocked down, and kicked and beaten until insensible. There were two men besides Hoy—one of them Alderman Glenn, of Minneapolis, and the third Hoy's brother. All this happened so quickly that my friends could not interfere, and but for the passengers forming a ring around me and keeping away the ruffians, I think they would have beaten me to death. As it was, I was carried into the car, and the door was locked to keep them out. I know of no cause for the attack. It is true that Hoy and Keegan were arrested in the Gordon kidnapping case, but they were treated with the utmost consideration while imprisoned, being allowed every possible favor. At my advice they pleaded guilty, and threw themselves upon the clemency of the court, and through my efforts the charge against them was changed from felony to simple assault, and they were let off with twenty-four hours' imprisonment. I cannot imagine what motive of revenge Hoy could have against me, when he knows it was in my power to have had him sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

JUDGE MACKEY TO GOV. SCOTT.

The following card appears in a Columbia paper:

CHESTER, S. C., July 18.

In response to my official protest against his habitual prostitution of the pardoning power, Gov. Moses alleges, through his assistant secretary, in the *Phœnix* of yesterday, "that of the forty-one pardons and commutations granted to persons convicted in Judge Mackey's circuit, twenty-eight were granted on the written application of Judge Mackey himself." Presuming this statement to be true, it does not meet the charge that I have recorded against Gov. Moses in the Sessions docket at Lancaster, viz.: That "he has so prostituted the pardoning power as to make the administration of the criminal law a mockery of justice, and convert the great seal of the State into a symbol of approved crime." If he has granted twenty-eight pardons of my recommendation as Presiding Judge, that only proves that he had a good and sufficient warrant for granting twenty-eight pardons. It no more answers the charge than if I had accused him of habitually uttering counterfeit notes to a large amount, and he should reply: "I have uttered but forty-one notes in your circuit, and twenty-eight of those were pronounced genuine by you before I put them in circulation." The want of logical and moral force in this answer would be still more manifest if it should appear that the twenty-eight unquestionably genuine notes were for $1 each, while the remaining thirteen, together with scores of others that he had uttered elsewhere, were each of the denomination of $100, and that he put them in circulation knowing them to be counterfeits. Panurge, the rascal, declared that he had forty different ways of making money, and the honestest is by petty theft. Gov. Moses has not yet announced whether the corrupt granting of pardons is regarded by him as the greatest or the least of the infamies which he has practiced amid the vast variety of his crimes proved and provable.

T. J. MACKEY, Circuit Judge.

A MAN STABBED BY A WOMAN.

Shortly before midnight on Saturday, a quarrel occurred at No. 160 Mulberry street, between Thomas F. Rafferty, of No. 119 the same street, and his sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Ford. The matter in dispute related to some old window-shades, and a general free fight ensued, during which Mrs. Ford stabbed Rafferty in the left breast with a fork, the prongs of which are supposed to have entered the lungs, causing a dangerous wound. Rafferty was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Mrs. Ford was locked up to await the result of his injuries.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW YORK.

George Sinclair, aged seventeen, of No. 433 West Thirty-ninth street, was stabbed in the left leg yesterday by Frederick Guthier, aged fifteen, and was slightly injured. Guthier was arrested.

Alexander Nauman, aged thirty, of ninetieth street and Fifth avenue, in getting off car No. 250, of the Third Avenue line, at Eighty-fourth street, fell, and sustained severe injuries. He was taken to the Reception Hospital in Ninety-ninth street.

Thomas Keenan, aged twenty-nine, residing in James street, while attempting to jump on the front platform of a Third avenue car at Eleventh street, fell to the ground, the wheels of the car passing over his hands and crushing them terribly.

George Weishoff, a German, sixty-seven years of age, who lives at No. 127 Suffolk street, while temporarily insane, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the East River at the foot of Delancey street. He was rescued from drowning and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

On Friday, John Gibbs, aged twenty-five, residing in Brooklyn, and employed as a bridge man at Catharine Ferry, fell overboard from the dock, and was drowned. His body was recovered yesterday afternoon, and taken to the Morgue to await an inquest.

At 9 o'clock last evening a slight fire occurred in a bedroom on the third floor of the four-story tenement-house No. 133 Liberty street, occupied by George Hudman, caused by a lighted candle setting fire to a quantity of kerosene-oil. Hudman and his wife were severely burnt about the face, hands, and arms while endeavoring to extinguish the flames.

BROOKLYN.

On Saturday last some unknown thief stole a watch and chain, valued at $114, from the room of Frank Tryon, at No. 165 South Ninth street.

Frank Bustick, a boarder at No. 233 Atlantic avenue, had his gold watch, value $75, stolen from his room yesterday. The thief is supposed to be a young man who engaged board there on Saturday.

A male foundling about three weeks old was found behind the door of the Sheltering Arms Institution, corner of Atlantic and Third avenues, on Saturday night. The waif was taken in charge by the city nurse.

Louisa Ham, a girl residing at No. 589 Sandford street, was bitten in the leg, yesterday, by a dog belonging to George Smith, a butcher, of De Kalb avenue and Sandford street. The animal was killed by Officer Duryea, of the Ninth Precinct.

Francis Brennan, a contractor, residing in the "Old Homestead," Van Cott and Kingsland avenues, was assaulted yesterday by one of his workmen, Patrick Quinn, who struck him on the head with a stone, inflicting a severe wound. Quinn was arrested by Officer James Green, of the Seventh Precinct.

On Saturday evening a desperate fight occurred at Valot's saloon, City Line, near Nostrand avenue, between Edward and Patrick Sinnott, log raisers, of City Line and Troyar street, and Thomas McManus, of Flatbush, during which McManus was beaten in a shocking manner by the Sinnotts. The latter were arrested by Officer Shields, of the Twelfth Precinct.

STATEN ISLAND.

Isaac Romer, of the Richmond County Police, has been reinstated as a Special officer and Detective for making recent captures of burglars and desperadoes in Staten Island.

The Board of Excise of New Brighton will meet at the village Clerk's office August 1, to renew licenses which may expire on that day and during the month.

The annual pic-nic of the Independent Social Club of New Brighton takes place on Wednesday next at Riely's Park, Westvelt avenue. Fink's Washington band will furnish the music.

Rev. Father Lewis, Pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Clifton, will sail for Europe on the 15th of August. Rev. Dr. Goodwin will assume the Pastoral charge during his absence.

The Assessors of Edgewater have completed their assessment roll, and will sit at the Village Hall Stapleton, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next, to hear all grievances and correct errors.

NEW-JERSEY.

The installation of Rev. Alexander McKelsey as Pastor of the Westfield Presbyterian Church will take place to-day.

Rev. Isaac P. Brohaw will be installed as Pastor of the South Bergen Reformed Church this afternoon. The installation services will take place in the chapel, corner of Bergen and Virginia avenues.

Bishop Corrigan has purchased 200 acres of land at Denville, in which it is proposed to erect a protectory for boys. The plans of the building have already been prepared, and work will be commenced at once.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET.

SEVERAL STABLES DESTROYED—A NUMBER OF VALUABLE HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a row of stables in West Eighteenth street, near Sixth avenue, and before it was extinguished several of the buildings were badly damaged, and considerable loss was sustained. The latter are mostly two-story brick structures, surmounted by Mansard roofs, and the different stables are connected with each other. The fire originated in the stable No. 121 West Eighteenth street, from some loose straw coming in contact with an unprotected gas-light, and soon spread to the premises Nos. 123 and 119. Despite the exertions of the battalion of the Fire Department who responded promptly to the first alarm, the flames spread so rapidly that it was deemed expedient to telegraph a second alarm, calling for reinforcements, as Kerr's extensive brewery, which adjoins the row of stables, was in great danger. By 2 o'clock the flames were subdued, but not before three of the buildings were badly damaged and a number of horses burned to death. The buildings Nos. 121 and 123 are owned by Arnold, Constable & Co., and are damaged to the extent of $5,000. No. 123 was occupied by Edward Matthews, of Eighteenth street and Fifth avenue. The horses belonging to Mr. Matthews are at Newport, where his family are spending the Summer. His loss on harness, feed, &c., will not exceed $1,000. No. 121 was occupied by J. G. Beaman as a boarding stable. Eight valuable horses belonging to different persons, which were stalled on the second floor of the building, were suffocated before they could be reached, and were burned to death. Their aggregate value was about $4,000. Mr. Beaman's loss, it is thought, will not exceed $2,000. The flames extended to No. 119, owned by Albert Weber, and occupied by Ryerson & Co., brewers, of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street and Fourth avenue. All the horses were safely removed. The building is damaged to the extent of $1,500, and the loss of the occupants will not exceed $500. No. 117, owned and occupied by Mr. John McCassin, was slightly injured. The buildings Nos. 116 and 118 West Nineteenth street, belonging to William Newman, were damaged to the extent of $500. The insurances on the above losses could not be ascertained.

OTHER LOCAL FIRES.

At 3 A. M. yesterday a fire was discovered on the stairway leading to the top floor of the five-story tenement-house, No. 835 Second avenue, owned by Vogler & Essig, of No. 341 East Tenth street. The firemen were prompt in response to the alarm, and the flames were extinguished before more than $600 damage had been effected. The fifth floor of the building is unoccupied, and the fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the coffin factory of Geo. S. Walsh, in the rear of No. 8 Sixth avenue, which resulted in $600 damage; fully insured.

CAMP-MEETING IN NEW-JERSEY.

The regular annual camp-meeting at Camp Tabor will be opened to-morrow morning in the camping grounds near Denville, N. J., and will continue until the middle of next week. A number of families have already taken up quarters upon the grounds, and each train brings fresh arrivals. The Trustees of the camping grounds have made a number of improvements upon the property. They propose to open a new road from the grounds to Morristown, so that visitors in coaches may be able to avoid the turnpike road, which runs along by the railroad track. They are also about to erect a tent for the accommodation of children's prayer-meetings.

In addition to the improvements made under the auspices of the Trustees, a number have also been effected by individuals. Ten new cottages have been put up, and gas and water have been introduced into a number of these tastefully-furnished abodes. Rev. Mr. Van Horne has fitted up a handsome residence on the slope of the hill, near Morris avenue. The names of the other owners of the new cottages are Mrs. J. D. Fitzgerald, of Newark; Mrs. Aber, of Newark; Dr. Cosad and W. S. Richardson, of Jersey City, and Wm. F. Lyon and Mrs. Kipp, of Newark. Mr. Andrews, of Jersey City, has recently completed an addition to his residence. A large two-story edifice, intended for the accommodation of lady boarders, has been erected by a gentleman named Lyon, a resident of Pine Brook.

The formal opening of the church meeting will take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and there will be three services each day, with early prayer at 5 P. M. Prof. H. A. Butts, of Drew Theological Seminary, at Morristown, will preach the opening sermon. Bishops Janes and Simpson are expected to visit the grounds before the camp closes.

Special arrangements have been made with the Morris and Essex Railroad Company for the accommodation of visitors, and persons will be admitted to the grounds at all hours. Altogether the meeting promises to be one of the most successful ever held in this vicinity.

HOMICIDE IN THE NINETEENTH WARD.

A WOMAN KILLED WITH A FLAT-IRON.

At about 1:30 o'clock, yesterday morning, John O'Toole, a carpenter, aged twenty-seven, living on the third floor of the tenement-house No. 306 East Forty-ninth street; Andrew Black, who resides in the neighborhood, and several other men, were in the lager-beer saloon of George Hesler, which is situated on the ground floor of the same house. The party had been drinking freely, and while in Hesler's place had several "rounds" of drinks. When they left the score was still unsettled. At 2:30 o'clock they returned to the saloon and demanded more liquor. Mrs. Teresa Hesler, aged twenty-six, the wife of the proprietor, who was in charge of the bar during the temporary absence of her husband, refused to furnish them with drinks until the previous score had been paid. A disturbance occurred, O'Toole still insisting on being served with liquor, which request Mrs. Hesler persistently refused. While the quarrel was progressing, Hesler entered the saloon and ordered the party to leave the place. Before leaving, Black insisted that O'Toole should pay for the drinks which they had had on the previous visit, but the latter refused. A quarrel occurred between these two men, and a fight ensued, which resulted in the discomfiture of O'Toole. He then left the saloon in a great rage, and ran up to his own apartments. By this time Black and Mrs. Hesler were standing in conversation on the sidewalk in front of the saloon. O'Toole, almost beside himself with anger, attempted to throw the stove out of the window of his apartments upon them, but failing in this, seized a large flat-iron and threw it out of the window. The missile was evidently intended for Black, but it fell upon Mrs. Hesler's head, crushing in her skull in a fearful manner. The unfortunate woman sank insensible to the pavement, and was carried into a room in the rear of the saloon. Medical aid was at once summoned, but the sufferer was beyond human aid, and expired a few minutes after 3 o'clock, without having regained consciousness. Capt. Gunner, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was informed of the occurrence, and O'Toole was arrested by Patrolman Davis, of his command. He was locked up at the East Fifty-ninth Street Police Station. Coroner Kessler was subsequently notified, and took charge of the case. He committed O'Toole to the Tombs to await the result of the inquest, which will be held on Friday next. Black and two others are detained as witnesses.

THREE ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.

Patrick Cahill, residing on the second floor of the tenement-house No. 415 East Tenth street, last evening called an officer of the Eleventh Precinct to arrest his wife Mary, aged thirty-six, who was intoxicated and smashing everything in his room. The officer entered the apartments, secured the woman, and was about to take her from the room when she suddenly broke from his grasp, and rushing to the open window, sprang out into the street. When the officer reached the sidewalk the woman was lying on the ground insensible. She was removed as speedily as possible to the Union Market Police Station. Police Surgeon Maclay was summoned, and found her suffering from serious internal injuries. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

Marcus Wemel, aged twenty-nine, residing at No. 425 Second avenue, attempted to commit suicide last evening, at his residence, by taking laudanum. He was attended by a surgeon from Bellevue Hospital.

Nellie Devell, aged twenty-four, residing at No. 109 East Eleventh street, attempted to put an end to her existence last evening, by taking a large dose of hydrate of chloral, which she had procured for that purpose at the drug store No. 47 Third avenue. She was attended by Dr. Hill, and removed to Bellevue Hospital. The motive for the suicidal act could not be ascertained.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

At 8 o'clock last evening Frederick Yud, a German, forty-eight years of age, residing at No. 347 West Thirty-ninth street, returned home intoxicated, and commenced quarreling with his wife Emma, who is forty-seven years of age. Yud became very much enraged, and, seizing a table knife caught his wife by the hair and drawing her head back attempted to cut her throat. The woman struggled desperately, and her brutal husband succeeded only in inflicting a slight wound. On escaping from him the woman ran from the room, screaming for help. During her absence Yud attempted to destroy himself by cutting his own throat with the same knife, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. A policeman was called, and Yud was taken to the West Thirty-seventh street Police Station, where he was attended to by Dr. Wade, after which he was locked up. The man was evidently crazy from the effects of excessive indulgence in spirituous liquor.

DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.

John Washington, for many years well-known in the lower wards of this City as a physician, was found dead yesterday afternoon in his office, at No. 48 Cortlandt street. The deceased was nearly eighty years of age, and was noted for his eccentric and solitary mode of life. He was reported to have accumulated a large fortune by the practice of his profession and by speculations in real estate in the lower portion of the City. His name originally was John Henry Argus Van Reichten, but this proving to cumbersome, he in 1847 applied to the Legislature for a change of name, and by a special act of that body assumed the title of John Washington. About a week ago he removed from No. 87 Liberty street to No. 48 Cortlandt street, where he hired a room on the second floor and fitted it up as an office and bed-room. He was last seen alive on Saturday, when he appeared to be in his usual health and spirits. At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man called to see the doctor. Mrs. Cole, the wife of the janitor of the building, knocked several times at the door of the office, but receiving no reply, became alarmed, and procuring a pass-key, unlocked the door. On entering the room the doctor was found lying dead on the floor.

From the appearance of the body, it was evident that he had died in a fit. Judging from the position of the furniture in the room, it was evident that the deceased had divested himself of his coat and vest and sat down at the open window to smoke a long Dutch pipe, which he was in the habit of using. While thus occupied it was apparent that he was seized with a fit and slid from the chair on which he was seated to the floor. When found his chin was resting on his chest and the mouthpiece of the pipe was still clenched between his teeth. Coroner Woltman was notified and ordered the removal of the remains to an undertaker's establishment in Greenwich street. The effects of the deceased, consisting of a vast accumulation of papers, a bank-book, gold watch and chain, &c., were taken possession of by the Coroner. The relatives of the doctor who reside in Elizabeth, N. J., have been informed of his death by telegraph, and will doubtless arrive here to-day, when an inquest will be held.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

At a meeting of the congregation of Emanuel Episcopal Church, Louisville, Ky., on Thursday evening, the following letter, admitting it to the Reformed Church, was read:

CLIFTON SPRINGS, Ontario County N. Y., July 21, 1874.

W. A. Meriweather, Senior Warden, Emanuel Church, Louisville, Ky.:

MY DEAR SIR—I have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the certified copy of the resolutions adopted by the congregation of Emanuel Church, Louisville, July 16, expressing their desire to be received into the communion of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and declaring their agreement to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the same church. The document will be laid before the standing committee, as required by canon 4, title 2. In the meantime I most heartily give my consent to the reception of the congregation and welcome the members as co-workers in the great cause of reform. With my earnest prayers for God's blessing on the dear people who have united with us, and hoping to meet them soon face to face, I am most faithfully yours,

GEORGE DAVID CUMMINS,
Presiding Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, July 25.—Sugar nominal; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 292,000 bxs. and 11,500 hhds.; receipts of the week, 5,500 bxs. and 278 hhds.; exported during the week, 13,000 bxs. and 1,300 hhds., including 10,000 bxs. and 730 hhds. to the United States. Molasses nominal; Clayed and Muscovado, 17@17½ reals ₱ keg. Bacon, $42@$43 ₱ cwt. Butter—Superior American, $76@$78 ₱ quintel; Goshen, $84@$86. Flour, $30 ₱ bbl. for American. Hams—American Sugar-cured, $56@$58 ₱ quintel. Lard, in kegs, $42@$43 ₱ quintel; in tins, $48. Potatoes, $12 50@$13 ₱ bbl. Tallow, $26 ₱ quintel. Wax—Yellow, $19@$20 ₱ arroba; White, $30@$32. Honey, 11 reals ₱ gallon. Empty Hogsheads, $8@$8 50. Lumber—White Pine, $75@$80 ₱ M.; Pitch Pine, $70@$75. Box Shooks, 16 reals; Sugar Hogshead Shooks, 48 reals; Molasses Hogshead Shooks, 40 reals. Turpentine, 17c.@20c. ₱ lb. Resin, $8 ₱ bbl. Hoops—Long Shaved, $115@$120 ₱ M. Freights firmer; loading at Havana for the United States, per box of Sugar, $75c.; per hhd. of Sugar, $4 25; per hhd. of Molasses, $2 75@$3; to Falmouth and orders, 27s. 6d.@30s.; loading at other ports on the north coast, for the United States, per hhd. of Sugar, $5@$5 25; per hhd. of Molasses, $3@$3 25; to Falmouth and orders, 32s. 6d.@35s.

PROVIDENCE PRINTING CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25.—The Printing Cloth market was inactive all the week; sales were 10,000 pieces, 64 squares standard, at 5⅞c.; 1,200 do. do. extras, at 5⅝c.; 1,000 do. 56 by 60, at 4⅞c., all 30 days.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. White, Miss West, Mrs. Sarah Isaac Sidney, Charles Strenes, J. H. Turner, Mrs. J. G. Congdon, Miss L. C. Congdon, Miss L. M. Congdon, J. W. Congdon and wife, Miss Croft, Miss Toole, Miss Eliza Johnston, Frank Toole, J. R. Rogers, Mr. Loveday, Emerson Corville, wife, four children, and nurse, Rev. Dr. D. Keene, Rev. M. C. Lightnee, L. E. Klots, Rev. C. W. Ward, A. D. Hildredth, James W. Gwinn, J. G. Beazley, H. H. Taylor, wife, and child, Robert J Hood, Henry T. Cox, Richard J. Morris, George Harcourt, W. Jefferson, L. Bauer, J. S. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Toole and servant, S. B. Cohen, S. M. Simmons, M. J. Cohen, Mr. White, H. F. Cooper, Mrs. Granger, Rev. Mr. McLeod, Mrs. E. Watts, H. H. Ellison, R. Moore, A. Serilland, F. Henriques, C. Ferris, H. Ferris, Miss Annie Henriques, J. B. Sutherland, Jas. Whitesides, Bernard Forbes, H. H. Wall and wife, E. M. Merrill and wife, J. Lyon, P. Markey, H. H. Whitney, Jas. Armstrong, Mrs. A. S. Magee, Miss Kate Whitney, W. H. Rutty and son, F. W. McCoy, Sam. Crockett, Michael Lutrari, S. B. Burr, Otto Boessueck, Col. A. Barv and wife, Robt. A. Simms, Byron D. Ball, C. W. Stein, A. Stein, W. R. Peters, Jas. Shea, Wm. Todd, Jas. Maxwell, Wm. Adamson, John Adamson, C. B. English, Jas. Anderson, E. D. Atwood.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, from Liverpool.—D. Douglass and two daughters, John Rockland and daughter, H. Cooper, R. Siddy, R. Jackson, E. Leis, Mr. Hughes and son, Capt. Britton, S. Hutton, H. Craven, wife, and two children, W. Saxby, Dr. Gurley, J. M. Gray, A. Hunter, A. Campbell, J. McDonald, Mrs. McNeal and daughter, Capt Taylor, Mr. McCafferty, Miss Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Twiton, T. Anderson, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Warde, S. Stern, B. Wake, E. Wake, Mr. Goodwin and son, Mr. Squire, Mr. Hester, D. Ring, Miss Brough, H. Ling, Mr. Toomry, Mr. Murphy, J. McMillan, M. Connolly, Mr. Magee, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Woolscroft, Mr. West, Hobert R. Jackson, H. Julien, Rev. J. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Kiralfy, Mr. Austin, Mr. Coird.

In steam-ship The Queen, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Floyd, Capt. Post and wife, Capt. Lucas and wife, Miss Eneas, Miss Clarke, Miss Martin, Miss Howard, Mrs. George Wave, Mrs. Youngman and child, Mrs. Francis, Miss A. S. King, Mr. Hall, Mr. Matchni, Mr. Scudi, Mr. McComb, Mr. Staarbuck, Mr. Sandford, Mr. Randolph, Mr. McAllister, Mr. Hollinshed, Mr. McDonnell, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Littlejohn, Mr. Brautigam, Mr. Barry, Mr. Bernay, Mr. Orchard, Mr. Hornby, Mr. Johnstone.

In steam-ship Wyoming, from Liverpool.—M. W. Brett, Edward Price, wife, and daughter, Miss Radcliffe, Miss M. Radcliffe, Miss W. Radcliffe, Mrs. Selleck, Miss Annie Selleck, Mr. Bennett, wife, and child, Miss Mary C. Powers, A. Farini, Jas. Handford, Wm. Purdy, Rev. Mr. Hayward and son, Geo. L. Jones, Alfred Jones, Patrick Terry.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:52 | Sun sets....7:20 | Moon sets..2:39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:01 | Gov. Island.6:50 | Hell Gate..8:12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, July 26.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool July 15 and Queenstown 16, with mdse. and 337 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Has had fine weather the entire passage; July 18, lat. 50 55, lon. 23 52, passed a White Star steamer bound E.; 21st, lat. 45 23, lon. 43 27, passed an Anchor steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Republic, (Br.) Gleadell, Liverpool, July 16, and Queenstown 17, with mdse. and 93 cabin and 297 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis; July 23, lat. 44 23, lon. 55 24, passed a German bark bound W., showing signal letters Q. B. F. R.; 25, lat. 40 47, lon. 69 35, passed steam-ship Adriatic, hence, for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans, July 18, with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Ship Guiseppe Murzi, (Ital.,) Murzi, Leghorn, 52 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Fabbricotti Bros.—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Grace, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Bent, Havre, June 12, via Sydney, C. B., 15 ds., in ballast to Heney & Parker.

Bark Rugiero Primo, (Ital.,) Rugiero, Trieste, 91 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Lauro, Storey, & Co.; passed Gibraltar June 5.

Bark Toni, C., (Aust.,) Cattarinich, St. Vincent, 24 ds., in ballast, to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Investigator, (of Searsport,) Butman, Rotterdam, 41 ds., with empty barrels, to Carver & Barnes; in lat. 45, long. 50; passed a number of icebergs and field ice.

Bark Lussignano, (Ital.,) Gladlich, St. Vincent, 22 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.; July 19th 300 miles E. S. E. from Sandy Hook; spoke brig Michael Angelo, (Ital.,) from Cagliari, for New-York.

Bark Henry Flitner, (of Stockton,) Dickey, Cabarien 8 ds., with sugar to Fernandez & Calvo—vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Yumuri, (of Turks' Island,) Carlisle, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Brig Moses Day, (of Philadelphia,) Crosby, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. M. Leniard & Co.

Brig Faraoni, (Span.,) Borotan, Neuvitas 11 ds., in ballast to J. L. Del Monte & Co.

Schr. Alice B. Gardiner, (of Bucksport,) Snow, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to Java & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. July 24, lat. 39, lon. 73 55, spoke bark Impero, (Br.,) from Hamburg, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. W. Morris, Longstreet, Virginia.

Schr. Madison Holmes, Baylis, Indianola 23 ds., with mdse. to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Louisa Frazer, Crawford, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Almeda Willy, (of Thomaston,) Willy, Satilla River, Ga., 11 ds., with lumber to J. Bigelow—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Luola Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores, &c., to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Vraie, Price, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Rountree & Webb—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Althea, Smith, Richmond, Va.

Schr. H. B. Leeds, Hammond, Powell Landing, N. C., 4 ds., with melons to J. Mooney.

Schr. B. M. Tilton, Tilton, Powell Point, N. C., 4 ds., with melons to master.

Schr. Lavina, Osborn, Virginia.

Schr. Julia R. Floyd, Squires, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Emma, Jones, Virginia.

Schr. W. H. Kenzel, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Belle Halladay, King, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Wm. Voorhis, Goldsmith, Providence.

Schr. Celeste, Brown, Providence.

Schr. Iona, Kendall, Bangor, with lumber, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. B. Austin, Williams, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thos. Borden, Allen, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Sherman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Wm. Conners, French, New-Bedford.

Schr. E. T. Smith, Baker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Esquimaux, Chase, Dighton.

Schr. Sallie Chartre, Trefethen, Taunton.

Schr. Fred. Hall, Pelton, New-Haven.

Schr. Cora Etta, Pendleton, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Purshaw, Hart, Gardiner, with lumber to Creed Bros.

Schr. M. E. Pierson, ——, Salem.

Schr. L. O. Wells, Wells, East Greenwich.

Schr. Game Cock, Brown, Milestone Point.

Schr. A. K. Woodward, Woodward, Ellsworth, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Anna Sheppard, Terry, Wareham.

Schr. E. H. Williams, Russell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Tennessee, Peck, Newport.

Schr. Allen H. Gurney, Gurney, Somerset, for Rondout.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Effort, Haskell, Winterport, for Rondout.

Schr. Julia Nielson, ——, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Hattie Baker, Crowell, Wood's Hole.

Schr. Chief, Smith, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Bristol.

Schr. Roanoke, Phillips, Taunton.

Schr. S. S. Tyler, Miller, Saybrook.

Schr. Chas. Miller, Wilson, Plymouth.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. Motto, Davis, New-London.

Schr. Bramhall, Hamilton, Clark's Island.

Schr. D. Khan, Carroll, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, New-London.

Schr. Patron, Gray, Brookhaven.

Schr. Sea Bird Smith, Brookhaven.

Schr. John Brook, Fox, New-Haven.

Schr. D. Davidson, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Catherine, Collins, Ellsworth, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Expedite, Backett, Orient.

Schr. Angler, Bease, Wareham.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Stamford.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, E.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 26.—Arr. yesterday steamers John W. Garrett, from New-York, and John S. Shriver, from Philadelphia; brig Gladiateur, Rio Grande; schrs. C. P. Gerrish, from Windsor, N. S.; J. P. Ober, from Rockport, Me.; Lottie Beard, from New-Bedford; Sadie Willicutt, from Bowdoinham; H. T. Hedges, from New-York; Enos B. Phillips, from Boston; Wm. G. Shattuck, from Richmond, Me.; Ben. Borland, from New-York; S. H. Cowart, from Portland, Me.

Arr. to-day, steamers Rebecca Clyde, from Wilmington, N. C.; William Woodward, from New-York; and Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia.

Cld. yesterday, steamer Octorara, for New-York; schrs. Lerene, for St. Pierre, Martinique; John T. Munson, for Boston; James H. Hoyt, for New Haven; Marcia L. Lewis, for Boston; Jno. Griffith, for New-York.

Sld. yesterday, schr. Francis, for San Andreas.

BOSTON, Mass., July 26.—Arr. steamers John Hopkins Hallett, from Baltimore; Hercules, Pierce, from Philadelphia; brigs Laura and Virginia, (Ital.,) Pinto, from Palermo; Aristos, (Br.,) Peak, from Surinam; schrs. Minnehaha, Douglas, from Richmond, Va.; Amos Walker, Dunham, from Alexandria; E. R. Emerson, Sears, from do.; St. Croix, Eaton, from Baltimore; Maggie A. Fisk, Baker, from do.; Oriole, Baker, from Philadelphia. Below, schr. H. D. May, bound in.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 25.—Cld. steamers Panther, for Newburyport; Clara, for Auburn; bark Arietta, for Santander; brig James Coffil, for Liverpool, N. S.; schrs. Searsville, for Bath; Marian E. Rockhill, for Portsmouth; Thomas T. Tasker, for Boston; J. A. Garrison, for do.; Rebecca Florence, for do.; C. Ciensie, for do.; R. and S. Corson, for do.; W. L. Abbott, for do.; Lottie, for do.; Anna Myrick, for South Boston; George H. Squires, for East Cambridge; William Walton, for do.; D. H. Diverty, for Cambridgeport; Charles Carroll, for Hyannis.

Arr. schrs. James A. Potter, from Bucksport; Jonathan May, from Bath; J. W. Woodruff, from Bangor; Cherub, from Bath; Annie E. Babcock, from Boston; Wapella, from Savannah; John Spedden, from James River. Arr. 26th, barks Noe, from Genoa; Empero, from Antwerp; schr. Webster Kelly, from Bangor.

Arr. at Wilmington, Del., 25th, schr. Winner, from Kennebec River.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 26.—Arr. steamer Falcon, from Baltimore; schrs. Aneroid, from Rockport; John Douglass, from Philadelphia; Delhi, from Portland; bark Aribal, from Havana.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., July 26.—Arr. schr. Mary Mankin.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

MOVILLE, July 26.—The Allan Line steam-ship Polynesian, Capt. Brown, from Quebec July 18, touched here to-day and proceeded to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, July 26.—The State Line steam-ship Ohio, Capt. Morrison, from Philadelphia July 16, arr. here to-day, and sld. for Liverpool.

The White Star steamer Celtic, Capt. Kiddle, from New-York July 18, arr. here at 9 o'clock this evening and subsequently sld. for Liverpool.

LATAKIA SMOKING TOBACCO.
A SMALL INVOICE JUST RECEIVED FROM LONDON.
FOR SALE BY
FRANCIS TOMES & CO.,
No. 6 MAIDEN LANE.

THE SIMONDS MANUFACTURING CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CULVER & SIMONDS' IMPROVED HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES, ELEVATED AND LOW OVEN RANGES, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, &C.
NO. 50 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.